

[1st March 1963]

இணைப்பு—III.

கடன் நிலையைக் காட்டும் பட்டியல்-

(i) மக்களிடமிருந்து பெற்ற கடன்கள்.

வெளியிட்ட காலம்.	கடன் விவரம்.	வெளியிட்ட மொத்தத் தொகை.	1953-ம் ஆண்டு செப்- டம்பர் 30-ம் தேதி மில் நிலுவையாக உள்ள கடன்.	1956-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் 31-ம் தேதியில் நிலுவை யாக உள்ள கடன்.	1968-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதியில் நிலுவை யாக உள்ள கடன்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>அ. 1953-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் 1-ம் தேதிக்குமுன் பெற்ற கடன்கள்.</u>					
செப்டம்பர் 1937ம் ஆண்டும், செப்டம்பர் 1940-ம் ஆண்டும்.	1952-ம் ஆண்டு 3 சத வீதக் கடன்—முதல், வெளியீடுகள்.	2,33-54	80	28	08
செப்டம்பர் 1938.	1953-ம் ஆண்டு 3 சத வீதக் கடன்.	1,51-29	15-29	48	10
ஜூன் 1939 ..	1959-ம் ஆண்டு 3 சத வீதக் கடன்.	1,50-00	1,23-96	1,23-96	19
செப்டம்பர் 1942.	1955-ம் ஆண்டு 3 சத வீதக் கடன்.	1,25-00	1,23-25	15	02
டிசு 1943 ..	1956-ம் ஆண்டு 3 சத வீதக் கடன்.	1,25-10	1,25-10	3-12	06
"ஆகஸ்டு 1944 ..	1958-ம் ஆண்டு 3 சத வீதக் கடன்.	1,10-00	1,07-95	1,07-92	13
செப்டம்பர் 1945.	1960-ம் ஆண்டு 3 சத வீதக் கடன்.	3,00-00	2,78-44	2,78-44	
டிசு 1946	1961-ம் ஆண்டு 2½ சத வீதக் கடன்.	4,09-30	3,81-77	3,81-77	08
ஜூலை 1950 ..	1960-ம் ஆண்டு 3 சத வீத திட்ட வளர்ச்சிக் கடன் பத்திரங்கள்.	4,39-75	4,38-25	4,38-25	33
செப்டம்பர் 1951.	1962-ம் ஆண்டு 3½ சத வீதக் கடன்.	3,01-49	3,01-49	3,01-49	21
ஆகஸ்டு 1952 ..	1964-ம் ஆண்டு 4 சத வீதக் கடன்.	5,24-81	5,24-81	5,24-81	5-85
ஜூலை 1953 ..	1963-ம் ஆண்டு 4 சத வீதக் கடன்.	10,33-71	10,33-71	10,33-71	9-29
	மொத்தம்—அ. ..	39,03-99	34,54-73	31,94-38	16-34

ஆ. 1953-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் 1-ம் தேதி முதல் 1956-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் 31-ம் தேதி வரை பெற்ற கடன்கள்.

வெளியிட்ட காலம்.	கடன் விவரம்.	வெளியிட்ட மொத்தத் தொகை.	1956-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் 31-ம் தேதியில் நிலுவையாக உள்ள கடன்.	1968-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதியில் நிலுவையாக உள்ள கடன்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்.)				
ஆகஸ்டு 1955 ..	1967-ம் ஆண்டு 4 சத வீதக் கடன்.	10,47-17	10,47-17	30-42
செப்டம்பர் 1956.	1968-ம் ஆண்டு 4 சத வீதக் கடன்.	13,83-56	13,83-56	13,83-56
	மொத்தம்—ஆ. ..	24,30-73	24,30-73	14,13-98

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(இ) 1956-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 1-ந் தேதிக்குப் பிறகு பெற்ற கடன்கள்.

வெளியிட்ட காலம்.	கடன் விவரம்.	வெளியிட்ட மொத்தத் தொகை.	1968-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதியில் நிலுவையாக உள்ள கடன்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்.)			
ஜூலை 1958	1970-ம் ஆண்டு 4½ சத வீதக் கடன் ..	5,55-57	5,55-57
ஆகஸ்டு 1959	1971-ம் ஆண்டு 4 சத வீதக் கடன் ..	8,72-75	8,72-75
செப்டம்பர் 1960	1969-ம் ஆண்டு 4 சத வீதக் கடன் ..	12,20-72	12,20-72
செப்டம்பர் 1961	1972-ம் ஆண்டு 4½ சத வீதக் கடன் ..	10,44-00	10,44-00
ஆகஸ்டு 1962	1974-ம் ஆண்டு 4½ சத வீதக் கடன் ..	13,26-43	13,26-43
செப்டம்பர் 1964	1976-ம் ஆண்டு 4½ சத வீதக் கடன் ..	14,33-32	14,33-32
செப்டம்பர் 1965	1977-ம் ஆண்டு 5½ சத வீதக் கடன் ..	14,44-27	14,44-27
செப்டம்பர் 1966	1978-ம் ஆண்டு 5½ சத வீதக் கடன் ..	13,27-33	13,27-33
மார்ச் 1967	4 சத வீத தமிழ்நாடு நில உச்சவரம்பு இழப்பீட்டுப் பத்திரங்கள் ..	54-89	51-75
செப்டம்பர் 1967	1979-ம் ஆண்டு 5½ சத வீதக் கடன் ..	18,03-96	18,03-96
செப்டம்பர் 1968	1980-ம் ஆண்டு 5½ சத வீதக் கடன் ..	19,76-05	..
மொத்தம் ..		1,30,59-29	1,10,80-10

(ii) திரும்பப் பெறமுடியாத சிறப்புக் கடன்கள்.

மொத்தத் தொகை.	ரூபாய்.
(1) 1796—1807-ம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கிடையில் வெளியிடப்பட்ட 8 சத வீதக் கடன்களில் நான்கு பத்திரங்கள்	1,33,000
(2) 1795—1817-ம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கிடையில் வெளியிடப்பட்ட 6 சத வீதக் கடன்களில் இரண்டு பத்திரங்கள்	10,500
(3) 1817-ம் ஆண்டில் பெறப்பட்ட 6 சத வீத வட்டி வீதத்தை உடைய வைப்புத் தொகை	41,770
(4) 4 சத வீத வட்டி வீதத்தை உடைய ஒரு வைப்புத் தொகை (இப்போது இத் தொகை சென்னை ஸ்டான்லி மருத்துவ மனைக்கு அறக் கட்டளையாக வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.)	66,878
மொத்தம்—(ii)	2,52,148
அல்லது 2-52 லட்சம்.	

சுருக்கம்.

(மக்களிடமிருந்து பெறும் கடன்களும், திரும்பப் பெறமுடியாத சிறப்புக் கடன்களும்.)

(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்.)

(1) 1953-ம் ஆண்டு செப்டம்பர் 30-ம் தேதிக்கு முன்பு மக்களிடமிருந்து பெற்ற கடனில் நிலுவையாக உள்ள நமது பங்கு	16-34
(2) 1953-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் 1-ம் தேதிக்குப் பிறகும், 1956-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் 31-ம் தேதிக்கு முன்பும் மக்களிடமிருந்து பெற்ற கடனில் நிலுவையாக உள்ள நமது பங்கு	11,56-64
(3) 1956-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் மாதம் 1-ம் தேதிக்குப் பிறகு எழுப்பப்பட்ட கடன்கள்	1,10,80-10
(4) 1956-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் 31-ம் தேதிக்கு முன்பு திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி மாநிலம், வெளிச்சந்தைக் கடனில் நமது பங்கு	21-59
(5) வெளிச்சந்தைக் கடன் வகையில், 1968-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதியில் மொத்தப் பொதுப்பு	1,22,74-67
(6) மக்கள் தொகை வீதாச்சாரத்தில் திரும்பப் பெற முடியாத கடன்கள் குறித்து நமது பங்கு	1-29
(7) வெளிச்சந்தைக் கடன்கள், திரும்பப் பெற முடியாத சிறப்புக் கடன்கள், இவை காணமாக 1968 மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதியன்று மொத்தப் பொதுப்பு	1,22,75-96

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மத்திய அரசினரிடமிருந்து, தன்னுட்கி உரிமையுடைய நிறுவனங்களிடமிருந்தும் பெற்ற கடன்களில் 1968 மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதியன்று நிலுவையாக உள்ள கடன்களைக் காட்டும் அறிக்கை.

1956 நவம்பர் 1-ந் தேதிக்கு முன்புள்ள கால அளவுக்கான புள்ளி விவரங்கள் மக்கள் தொகை விதாசாரப்படி, சேரமைத்த தமிழ் நாட்டின் தற்காலிகப் பங்கைக் குறிக்கிறது.

அ. தமிழ் நாடு அரசு பெற்றுள்ள கடன்கள்.

1968 மார்ச் 31-ம்
தேதியன்றிருந்த
நிலுவையாக உள்ள
கடன்களில் தமிழ்
நாட்டின் பங்கு.

(1)

(2)

(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்).

மாநிலத் தன்னாட்சிக்கு முற்பட்ட மொத்தக் கடன்	1,02,64
1947 ஆகஸ்டு 15-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து 1953 செப்டம்பர் திங்கள் 30-ம் தேதிவரையில் பெற்ற கடன்கள்	13,90,86
1953 அக்டோபர் 1-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து 1956 அக்டோபர் 31-ம் தேதிவரையில் பெற்ற கடன்கள்	3,73,15
1956 நவம்பர் 1-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து 1968 மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதி வரையில் பெற்ற கடன்கள்.	2,98,31,78
மொத்தம்—அ. ..	3,16,98,43

ஆ. முன்னாள் திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி அரசாங்கம் பெற்ற கடன்கள்.

1956 நவம்பர் 1-ம்
தேதிக்கு முன்பு
முன்னாள்
திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி
மாநில அரசாங்கம்
எழுப்பிய கடன்களில்
நிலுவையாக உள்ள
கடனில் தமிழ்
நாட்டின் பங்கு.

(2)

(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்).

மாநிலத் தன்னாட்சிக்கு முற்பட்ட கடன்	1,33
1947 ஆகஸ்டு 15-ம் தேதி முதல் 1956 அக்டோபர் 31-ம் தேதிவரையில் பெற்ற கடன்கள்	10,56
மொத்தம்—ஆ. ..	11,89

இ. சுயேச்சை அதிகார சபைகளிடமிருந்து பெற்ற கடன்களில் செல்லாகாமலுள்ள கடன்கள் (1968 மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதியன்றிருந்தபடி).

(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்.)

தேசியக் கூட்டுறவு வளர்ச்சி—கிடங்குவாரியிடமிருந்து பெற்ற கடன்கள்	4,93,46
இந்திய ரிசர்வ் வங்கியைச் சேர்ந்த தேசிய வேளாண்மைக் கடன் (நீண்ட கால விலகார) நிதியிலிருந்து கடன்கள்	2,89,94
அனைத்து இந்தியக் கதர்-கிராமத் தொழில்கள் ஆணைக்குழுவிடமிருந்து பெற்ற கடன்கள்.	08
இந்திய ஆயுள் காப்புறுதி நிறுவனத்திடமிருந்து பெற்ற கடன்கள்	12,13,79
இந்திய ஸ்டேட் வங்கியிடமிருந்து கடன்கள்	6,17,00
மொத்தம்—இ. ..	26,14,27
பெரு மொத்தம்—அ+ஆ+இ ..	3,43,24,59

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பல்வேறு திட்டங்களுக்காக மத்திய அரசிடமிருந்து பெற்ற கடன்கள், 1968 மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதியன்று உள்ளபடி நிலுவையாக உள்ள கடன்கள் இவை பற்றிய சுருக்கம்.

தொடர் எண், கடன் பற்றிய விவரம்.

1968 மார்ச் 31-ம்
தேதியன்றிருந்த
நிலுவையாக
உள்ள கடன்கள்.

(1)

(2)

(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்.)

கடன்கள்.

1. மாநிலத் தன்னாட்சிக்கு முற்பட்ட கடன்	1,02-64
2. கொச்சித் துறைமுக வேலைகளுக்கான கடன்கள்	1-33
3. கைத்தறி, கதர்த் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கான கடன்கள்	3,63-10
4. விநிலக் கட்டடங்கள் கட்டுவதற்கான கடன்கள்	87-98
5. உதவித் தொகையுடன் நிறைவேற்றப்படும் தொழிலாளர் வீட்டு வசதித் திட்டத்திற்கான (தொட்டத் தொழிலாளர் வீட்டு வசதி உட்பட) கடன்கள்	1,34-22
6. மின் சக்தி வசதிகள் விரிவுக்கான கடன்கள்	2,55-55
7. சிறு சேமிப்பு வசதிகளைப் பங்கிடுகும் திட்டத்தின்கீழ்க் கடன்கள்	38,62-80
8. சிறுசுரத் தொழில்கள் வளர்ச்சிக்கான கடன்கள்	7,09-76
9. அதிக உணவு உற்பத்தித் திட்டத்தின்கீழ்க் கடன்கள்	15,23-55
10. சமுதாய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டத்தின்கீழ்க் கடன்கள்	7,98-51
11. தேசிய வளர்ச்சிப் பணித் திட்டத்தின்கீழ்க் கடன்கள்	8-23
12. தொழிற் துறிக் கூட்டுறவு உதவித் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் வழங்கப்பட்ட பொருள்கள், சாதனங்கள், விலை காரணமாகக் கடன்கள்—சமுதாய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டம், கிராம மின்சார வசதித் திட்டம், குழாய்க் கிணறுத் திட்டம்	58-01
13. பால் பண்ணை வளர்ச்சித் திட்டத்திற்காகக் கடன்கள்	02
14. காட்டுவன, மண்வளப் பாதுகாப்புத் திட்டங்களுக்கான கடன்கள்	4,36-04
15. நெசவாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களினால் குடியிருப்புகள் கட்டப்படும் பொருட்டுக் கடன்கள்	11-44
16. குறைந்த வருமானத் தொகுதியினருக்கான வீட்டு வசதித் திட்டத்தின்கீழ்க் கடன்கள்	3,81-49
17. தேசிய நீர் வழங்கல்—ககாதாரத் திட்டங்களின்கீழ்க் கடன்கள்	1,75-27
18. பாசனம், மின்சக்தி முதலியவை போன்ற பல்வகை மேம்பாட்டுக் காரியங்களுக்கான கடன்கள்	83,90-93
19. பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்காகும் செலவிற்கு நிதியளிப்பதற்காகக் கடன்கள்	87-36
20. பற்றுக்குறைப் பகுதிகளில் நிலையான மேம்பாடுகள் செய்யும் திட்டத்துக்காகக் கடன்கள்	3,49-64
21. காவல்துறை வீட்டு வசதித் திட்டங்களுக்காகும் மூலதனச் செலவுக்காக நிதியளிக்கும் பொருட்டுக் கடன்கள்	3,04-66
22. கூட்டுறவு வளர்ச்சிக்காகக் கடன்கள் (கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் பங்கு மூல தனத்தில் பங்கு கொள்வதற்கான கடன்கள் உட்பட)	44-95
23. சிறிய துறைமுகங்கள் வளர்ச்சிக்கான கடன்கள்	1,01-21
24. பஞ்சத் தணிப்பு வேலைகளுக்கான கடன்கள்	43-39
25. புயல் இடர்த்தணிப்பு வேலைகளுக்கான கடன்கள்	5,22-32
26. குடிசைப் பகுதி மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டத்திற்கான கடன்கள்	2,26-97
27. கைப் பணிகள் வளர்ச்சிக்கான கடன்கள்	9-34
28. ஊட்டுத் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கான கடன்கள்	4-43

[1st March 1963]

தொடர் எண், கடன் பற்றிய விவரம்.

1968 மார்ச் 31-ம்
தேதியன்றிருந்த
நிதிவையாக
உள்ள கடன்கள்.

(1)

(2)

கடன்கள்—தொடர்ச்சி.

(ரூபாய் ஸ்சத்தில்.)

29. தரமான விதைகளைப் பெருக்கி வழங்குவதற்கான திட்டத்தின்கீழ்க் கடன்கள் ..	1-48
30. கயிறு தயாரிப்புத் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கான கடன்கள்	5-05
31. குடியேற்றத் திட்டத்தின்கீழ்க் கடன்கள்	72
32. மத்திய அரசினர் ஊக்குவிக்கும், மத்திய அரசினரின் உதவி பெறும் மருத்துவ- பொதுச் சுகாதாரத் திட்டங்களுக்கான கடன்கள்	17,74-39
33. மாநில மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டங்களுக்கான (வேளாண்மை முதலியன) கடன்கள் ..	28,38-44
34. கைத்தறிகளை விசைத் தறிகளாக மாற்றுவதற்கான கடன்கள்	01
35. நிலம் கையகப்படுத்தல்-மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டங்களுக்கான கடன்கள்	64-47
36. ஒருங்கிணைந்த சென்னை மாநிலத்திற்கு வழங்கிய வழி-வகை முன் பணம் கடனுக் கருதப்படுகிற வகையில்	13,47-47
37. கொழும்புத் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் குந்தாத் திட்டத்திற்காக வழங்கப்பட்ட பொருள்கள்— சாதனங்கள் விசை குறித்த கடன்கள்	1,68-89
38. பெரிய, நடுத்தரத் தொழில்கள் வளர்ச்சிக்கான கடன்கள்	6-12
39. கிராம வீட்டு வசதித் திட்டங்களுக்கான கடன்கள்	30-64
40. பதப்படுத்தும்-பாதுகாக்கும் யந்திரங்களை நிறுவுவதற்கான கடன்கள்	04
41. மெட்ரிக் முறை எடைகள்—அளவைகளை மேற்கொள்வதற்கான கடன்கள்	6-05
42. வீடு கட்டும் காரியங்களுக்காக அனைத்திந்திய அதிகாரிகளுக்குக் கடன்கள்	24-35
43. சென்னைப் பால் வழங்கு திட்டத்திற்கான கடன்கள்—நியூஜிலாந்து உதவி	5-69
44. கால்நடை வளர்ப்பு, பால் பண்ணை, மீனளம் ஆகிய திட்டங்களுக்கான கடன்கள் ..	3,44-84
45. பழ உற்பத்தி மேம்பாட்டுக்கான கடன்கள்	..
46. நிலமில்லாத தொழிலாளர்களை மீண்டும் குடியமர்த்துவதற்கான கடன்கள்	19-10
47. கிராம மக்களுக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்பளிக்க வேலைத் திட்டங்களுக்குக் கடன்கள் வழங்குதல்	1,17-24
48. கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதிக்கான கடன்கள்	35,50-00
49. பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து எழுப்பிய கடன்களிலிருந்து கடன்கள் வழங்குதல்	13,00-00
50. பொற்கொல்லர்கள் மறு வாழ்விற்காகக் கடன்கள்	2,15-32
51. வீணை வழி-வகை முன்பணங்கள்	..
52. பாரத் சேவக் சமாஜத்திற்காக மேசை, நாற்காலி போன்ற பொருள்களைத் தயாரிப்பதற்கு கடன்கள்	02
53. தேசிய கடன்—உபகாரச் சம்பளத் திட்டத்தின்கீழ்க் கடன்கள்	1,24-18
54. கிராமதான—பூதானப் பகுதிகளில் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களுக்கு கடன்கள் வழங்குதல் ..	10-11
55. கிராமத் தொழில்களின் மும்முர வளர்ச்சிக்கான கடன்கள்	40-63
56. சிறப்பு வளர்ச்சி திட்டத்திற்கான கடன்கள் (விரைவுத் திட்டம்)	1,68-97
57. பர்மாவிலிருந்து தாயகம் திரும்பிவரும் இந்தியர்களுக்கு உதவியையும், மறு வாழ்வையும் அளிப்பதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகள்	2,03-19
58. கண்காட்சி இட மனையை மேம்படுத்தும் செலவிற்கென குறுகியகாலக் கடன்	1,00-00
59. நில அடைமான வங்கியின் கடன் பத்திரங்களை வாங்க முன்பணம்	1,79-84
60. பயன்துய்ப்போர் கூட்டுறவுப் பண்டகசாலைகளின் விரைவுத் திட்டத்திற்கெனக் கடன்கள்	77-93

பெரு மொத்தம் ..

3,17,10-32

1st March 1969]

கடனுக்குரிய வட்டி முதலிய செலவுகள், 1964-65 முதல் 1969-70 வரை.

	1964-65.	1965-66.	1966-67.	1967-68.	1968-69 வரவு- செலவுத் திட்ட- மதிப்பீடு.	1968-69 திருத்த மதிப்பீடு.	1969-70 வரவு- செலவுத் திட்ட- மதிப்பீடு.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்.)							
அ. வட்டி—							
வெளிச்சந்தைக் கடன்							
கனகக்கான வட்டி (நிகரம்).	3,24.73	3,82.12	4,55.10	5,17.44	6,22.69	6,02.04(அ)	6,97.12
கடனில் தள்ளுபடி	3.63	7.22	19.87	36.17	40.00	39.52	46.00
இந்திய ரிசர்வ் வங்கி							
கொடுத்த வழி-வகை							
முன்பணத்தின் மீது வட்டி.	2.64	48.67	33.14	29.70	45.00	45.00 (ஆ)	45.00
புதிய கடன் எழுப்புதல்							
முதலியவற்றிற்கான செலவு.	2.38	4.33	2.53	3.06	4.01	4.84	4.15
இந்திய அரசு கொடுத்த							
கடன்களுக்கான வட்டி ..	8,26.49	9,82.48	12,25.50	14,26.61	14,84.00	14,70.00(இ)	16,12.00
தன்னாட்சி உரிமைப்பெற்ற							
திருவன்குளமிருந்து							
பெற்ற கடன்களுக்கான வட்டி.	40.60	52.24	1,20.59	1,30.54	1,63.03	1,60.02	1,94.10
வருங்கால வைப்பு நிதிக்கான							
வட்டி	54.97	68.71	83.34	90.33	1,01.62	1,21.66	1,36.75
தேயமான சேமநிதி, வீணய							
வட்டி பெறும் வைப்புத்							
தொகைகளுக்கான வட்டி.	35.83	48.36	46.46	49.70	51.34	1,79.26	2,20.60
மொத்தம்—அ. ..	12,91.27	15,94.13	19,86.53	22,83.55	25,11.69	26,40.34	29,55.72

ஆ. கடன் கரைப்பு நிதி—

பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து							
எழுப்பிய கடன்களின்							
கடன் தேயமான நிதிக்கு							
உதவித் தொகை ..	1,04.95	1,26.46	1,48.12	1,55.26	1,65.44	1,65.44(ஈ)	1,76.77
பொது கடன் கரைப்பு							
நிதிக்கு உதவித் தொகை.	21.01	17.00	5,34.99	6,08.95	6,50.60	6,93.83(உ)	6,90.43
இந்திய ஆயுள் காப்புறுதி							
நிறுவனத்தின் கடன்							
கனகக்கான கடன் கரைப்பு							
நிதிக்குத் தொகை வழங்கல்.	..	..	5.75	8.19	8.19	..	..
மொத்தம்—ஆ. ..	1,25.96	1,43.46	6,88.86	7,72.40	8,24.23	8,59.27	8,67.20

பெரு மொத்தம்—கடன்

செலவுகள் (நிகரம்) 14,17.23 17,37.59 26,75.39 30,55.95 33,35.92 34,99.61 38,22.92

குறிப்பு.—(அ) 1968-ம் ஆண்டு செப்டம்பர் மாதம் எழுப்பிய புதிய கடன் மீது ஒரு முழு ஆண்டிற்கான வட்டிக்கு நிதி ஒதுக்கம் செய்துள்ளதால் மதிப்பீடு அதிகரித்துள்ளது. 1969-70-ல் பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்து பெறப்படும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் கடன்கள் மீது அளவாண்டுக் கான வட்டிச் செலவுகளைச் சரிக்கட்ட ரூ. 67 இலட்சம் ஒரு மொத்த நிதி ஒதுக்கம் அதில் அடங்குகிறது.

(ஆ) ரிசர்வ் வங்கியிலிருந்து பெறக்கூடிய குறுகிய காலக் கடன்களுக்கான வட்டிச் செலவு குறித்து ஒதுக்கிய மொத்தத் தொகை.

(இ) 1968-69-ல் கிடைத்த கடன்களுக்காகக் கொடுக்கத்தக்க கூடுதல் வட்டி. இந்த அதிகரிப்புக்குக் காரணமாகும்.

(ஈ) 1968-69-ல் எழுப்பிய புதிய கடனுக்காகக் கூடுதல் நிதி ஒதுக்கம் செய்துள்ளதால் மதிப்பீடு அதிகரித்துள்ளது.

(உ) இந்த நிதியில் சேர்ந்துள்ள தொகைகள், கடனைத் தீர்க்க வேண்டிய காலம் முடியும்போது கடனின் எஞ்சிய தொகையை முழுவதும் கொடுத்துத் தீர்க்கப் போதுமானவையாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று நாண்காவது ஆணைக்குழு கருத்துத் தெரிவித்துள்ளது. இந்த பரிவரணைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு, 1966-67 முதல் பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்து பெற்ற கடன்களை, அவை தீர்க்கப்படவேண்டிய காலம் வரும்பொழுது முழுத் தொகையையும் இந்த நிதியிலிருந்தே கொடுத்துத் தீர்ப்பதற்குப் போதுமான நிதி ஒதுக்கம் செய்வதென அரசு முடிவு செய்துள்ளது.

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இணைப்பு III—அ.

தமிழ்நாட்டின் சில மூலதனப் பொறுப்புகள், இருப்புகள் ஆகியவற்றைக் காட்டும் அறிக்கை.

(1)	(2)	எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் பொறுப்புகள்.		(4)	(5)
		1968-69-ல்.	1969-70-ல்.		
1970 மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதி யன்று இருந்த பொறுப்புகள்.					
(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்.)					
பொறுப்புகள்.					
கடன்கள்—					
இந்திய அரசுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டியவை	3,17,10.32	1,03.22	8,72.09	3,26,85.63	
வெளிச்சந்தைக் கடன்கள் ..	1,22,22.92	7,81.12	10,77.27	1,40,81.31	
நான்கு சத வீத தமிழ்நாடு நில உச்சவரம்பு இழப்பீட்டும் பத்திரங்கள்	51.75	62.72	89.93	2,04.40	
திரும்பப்பெற இயலாத சிறப்புக் கடன்கள்	1.29	..	..	1.29	
ஏனைய தற்காலிகக் கடன்கள் ..	5,09.00	—14.00	..	4,95.00	
ஏனைய கடன்கள்	19,97.27	3,72.29	2,06.87	25,76.43	
ஏனைய பொறுப்புகள்.					
மாநில வருங்கால வைப்பு நிதியும் சேமிப்பு வங்கி வைப்புகளும்	20,65.12	6,82.88	5,36.52	32,84.52	
மொத்தம்—பொறுப்புகள்..	4,85,57.67	19,88.23	27,82.68	5,33,28.58	

(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
		1968-69-ல்.	1969-70-ல்.		
(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்.)					
இருப்புகள்—					
வழக்கப்பட்ட கடன்கள் (அரசாங்கத்துக்குச் சேரவேண்டியவை).	1,22,69.35	7,07.40	7,17.47	1,36,94.22	
மின்சார வாரியத்துக்குக் கடன்கள்	11,99,32.10	29,10.69	15,15.90	2,43,58.69	
மூலதனச் செலவு	2,50,05.53	28,71.79	29,46.70	3,08,24.02	
ரொக்க இருப்பும் முதலீடுகளும்.	13,81.18	—10,76.01	..	3,05.17	
மொத்தம்—இருப்புகள் ..	5,85,88.16	54,13.87	51,80.07	6,91,82.10	

(1)	(2)	எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் இருப்புகள்.		(4)
		1968 மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதியன்று இருந்த இருப்புகள்.	1969 மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதியன்று. 1970 மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதியன்று.	
			(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்.)	
பொறுப்புகளுக்குமிருதியாயுள்ள இருப்புகள்	1,00,30.49	1,34,56.13	1,58,53.52	

* கொள்முதல் நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கான கடன்கள் இதில் சேரவில்லை.

† 1957-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதம் முடிய மின்சார திட்டங்களுக்கான மூலதனச் செலவான சுமார் ரூ. 71.46 கோடி தொகையும், சமுதாய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்களுக்கான கடன்கள் என்பதன்மீது காட்டியுள்ள சுமார் ரூ. 40 லட்சம் கடன் தொகையும், இதில் அடங்குகிறது.

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இணைப்பு IV.

வளர்ச்சித் தலைப்பு. 1968-69, 1968-69, நான்காவது 1969-70,
 திட்ட திருத்த திட்ட நிதி திட்ட
 மதிப்பீடு. மதிப்பீடு. ஒதுக்கம். மதிப்பீடு.
 1969-70 முதல்
 1973-74 வரை.
 (தற்காலிகமானது).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்.)				
I. வேளாண்மையும் அதற்குத் தொடர்பான வேலைத் திட்டங்களும்—				
1. வேளாண்மை உற்பத்தி	4,10	3,85	30,15	3,92
2. சிறு பாசனம்	7,70	8,76	2,56	6,11
3. மண்வளப் பாதுகாப்பு	92	1,03	5,45	60
4. ஆயக்கட்டு மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டம்	34	35	27	61
5. கால்நடை வளர்ப்பு	79	84	8,14	58
6. பால் பண்ணையும் பால் வழங்கலும்	55	63	5,34	72
7. காட்டுவளம்	49	50	4,73	58
8. சின்கோலு	..	..	56	10
9. மீனளம்	1,00	1,03	10,09	1,30
10. கிடங்கு வசதியும், விற்பனையும்	2	3	79	6
மொத்தம்—I	15,91	17,02	91,06	14,58
II. கூட்டுறவு, சமுதாய வளர்ச்சி மேம்பாடு—				
1. கூட்டுறவு	74	83	28,72	72
2. சமுதாய வளர்ச்சி, கிராம மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டங்கள்	1,75	1,81	11,54	2,90
மொத்தம்—II.	2,49	2,64	40,26	2,97
III. பாசனம், மின்விசை—				
1. பாசனம்—வெள்ளத்தேர்ப்பு	3,58	3,89	39,06	4,50
2. மின்சக்தி	32,17	40,31	1,69,79	36,88
மொத்தம்—III.	35,75	44,20	2,08,85	41,38
IV. தொழில்களும், கனிவளங்களை லொட்டி எடுத்ததிலும்—				
1. பெரிய, நடுத்தரத் தொழில்கள்	2,53	2,04	32,05	4,00
2. கனிவள மேம்பாடு	10	21	1,04	12
3. கிராம, சிறுசக்தி தொழில்கள்	3,07	3,21	31,00	3,31
மொத்தம்—IV.	5,70	5,46	64,09	7,43

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வளர்ச்சித் தலைப்பு.

1968-69,
திட்ட
மதிப்பீடு.1968-69,
திருத்த
மதிப்பீடு.நான்காவது
ஐந்தாண்டுத்
திட்ட நிதி
ஒதுக்கம்.
1969-70 முதல்
1973-74 வரை
(தற்காலிக
மானது.)1969-70,
திட்ட
மதிப்பீடு.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தினை.)

V. போக்குவரத்தும் சாலைகளும்—

1. சாலைகள்	1,60..	1,65	25,04	1,81
2. சாலைப் போக்குவரத்து	10..	10..	7,29	99
3. உள்நாட்டு நீர்வழிகள்	10..	10	..	..
4. துறைமுகங்கள்	5..	40	..	..
5. சுற்றுளா	..	..	26	1
மொத்தம்—V.	1,85	2,25	32,59	2,81

VI. சமூகப் பலிகள்—

1. பொதுக் கல்வி	6,95	7,13	53,17	4,20
2. தொழில் நுட்பக் கல்வி	1,25	1,33	6,59	1,08
3. கலாநாயகப் பலிகள்	3	2	61	8
4. மருத்துவம், பொதுச் சுகாதாரம்	3,69	3,23	17,32	2,20
5. நீர் வழங்கலும், கழிவு நீர் அகற்றலும்	2,51	2,61	55,12	3,97
6. வீட்டு வசதி	75	65	30,30	4,48
7. நகர அமைப்பும், நகரப்புற மேம்பாடும்	10	5	2,24	12
8. பின் நிலை ஒதுப்பினர் நலன்	1,73	1,56	10,09	1,01
9. சமூக நலன்	10	11	1,32	19
10. கைப்பணித் திட்டம், தொழிலாளர் நலனும்.	50	19	2,39	23
11. பொதுக் குடிசை	11	10	8	1
மொத்தம்—VI.	17,72	17,12	1,79,23	17,56

VII. பல்படை—

1. புள்ளி விவரங்கள்	4	3	59	2
2. மலைப் பகுதிகள் மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டம்	22	35	7,00	45
மொத்தம்—VII.	26	38	7,59	47
பெறு மொத்தம்	79,68	89,07	6,23,67	87,30

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Speech of the Hon. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Finance Minister, presenting the Budget for 1969-70 to the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu on the 1st March 1969.

[vide Item VII on page 20]

Sir,

I rise to present the Budget Estimates of the Government of Tamil Nadu for 1969-70. The Revised Estimates for 1968-69 and the Accounts for 1967-68 are also before the House.

2. It is a matter for profound regret that my political mentor the revered Anna is not here to-day to present the Budget, the salient features of which had been finalised even while he was effectively in charge of the financial affairs of the State. Even a prosaic document like the Budget under his masterly touch became a potent instrument for rousing the people and harnessing their enthusiasm and energies for the tasks of development. Functioning within all the limitations of a federal constitution and assuming responsibilities at a time when our economy was faced with difficulties of an unprecedented character, Anna had endeavoured to give a new orientation to our economic policies and programmes through the two Budgets which he presented to this House. What he managed to achieve in the last two difficult years held out rich promises of what this State under his leadership could have accomplished if circumstances had been more propitious and he had been spared a little longer to serve the people of Tamil Nadu, whom he loved so well. I will assure the House and through it the people of Tamil Nadu that it will be the endeavour of all of us to follow in the footsteps of our departed leader and seek to implement to the best of our ability and resources, the policies he laid down.

Progress under Anna's stewardship.

3. Anna's stewardship of the affairs of our State was a brief but memorable interlude in the long history of the Tamil speaking people. Leaving aside his contribution in other areas of administration and confining our attention to the fields of Finance and Planning, Anna's efforts to maintain the tempo of development without at the same time impairing the financial stability of the State should receive special praise from economic analysts. Tamil Nadu will be among the two or three States which had managed to maintain the pace of development in the last two years and if it is remembered that the other States which fall in this exceptional category have a stronger resource base than Tamil Nadu, our performance should receive special appreciation. During the last two years, he had to concentrate attention necessarily on programmes already well under way and the room for new initiatives within the framework of annual plans was understandably limited. But even so, in his own masterly way, he deftly changed the relative priorities of the plan and set new targets in certain fields of development. I shall content myself here with mentioning

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just a few of the directions in which he sought to reorient the programmes of the State Government. Though the importance of rural electrification has long been recognised in our State plans, he sought to accelerate the place still further in the well-founded belief that lift irrigation provided the surest basis for an acceptable rate of growth for our agricultural economy. The number of pumpsets energised in the last two years will be over 1,00,000. He also gave a new impetus to the multiple cropping and high yielding varieties programmes and the results of his efforts in these directions would have been more clearly visible if the seasonal factor had not been as adverse as it has been in the last two years. Anna had also the vision to recognise the importance of institutional finance in programmes of agricultural development and he persuaded the farmers and the agricultural planners to accept the inevitability of a switchover from Governmental to institutional finance. Even those who had genuine doubts about the success of this new policy at the start would, by now, have been fully convinced of the wisdom of the policy he had initiated. The new record which has been set by the land mortgage banks in our State in the current year holds out the assurance that they will be able to implement a programme of the order of Rs. 70 to Rs. 90 crores as envisaged in the Fourth Plan period. When it remembered that the lendings of the land mortgage banks had in the last decade averaged about only Rs. 3 crores per year, the far reaching significance of the move towards institutional finance initiated at the commencement of the current year will be fully appreciated.

4. While ensuring the implementation of the Plan with vigour, the late Chief Minister had also borne in mind the need to provide for essential commitments falling outside the Plan. He was in particular aware of the need to assure within the resources available improvement in the conditions of service of the employees of Government. Apart from successive increases in rates of dearness allowance so as to maintain continual parity with rates applicable to employees of Central Government, the sanctioned City Compensatory Allowances to employees in the cities of Madras and Madurai and their environs, for which employees had been pressing for nearly five years. Special mention should also be made of the facility now given to employees for encashment of their leave privileges. The retirement benefits of employees have also been substantially improved with the new provision for computation of pension on the basis of average emoluments of the last thirty-six months of service without any distinction being made between substantive pay and officiating pay as hitherto. The scheme for family pension to teachers is also being liberalised more or less on the lines of the scheme now in force for employees of Government. In accordance with the directions issued by Anna, we are also sanctioning with effect from 1st April 1969 a scheme for grant of loans to Government servants for meeting expenditure on marriages. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Budget estimates. The distribution of food-grains at subsidised rates in another important programme for which he will for ever

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be remembered. One of his last important acts as Chief Minister was to appear before the Fifth Finance Commission and plead for devolution of adequate resources to enable the State to bring about a measure of improvement in the scales of pay of employees of Government and teachers.

5. Anna's tenure as Chief Minister was also notable for the fareour with which he pleaded for rationalisation of the existing relations between the States and Centre in the realms of finance and planning. His attempts to focus the attention of the enlightened public on the need for a reappraisal of the financial relations between the Centre and the States have met with a measure of success. In his very first Budget speech, he drew the attention of this House and through it the public at large to the problem of the growing burden of debt charges in State Budgets. The present situation in which the States, faced with an aggregate debt burden of over Rs. 7,000 crores, are constrained to provide for interest and repayment of principal to the Centre over one-third of the resources transferred from the Centre to the States, is by any standards anomalous and cries aloud for remedy. His plea that the question of rescheduling of debts due from the States to the Centre needed to be taken up for expert study so as to afford a measure of relief to the States has been endorsed by many other States too. It is significant to note that the Government of India have also now recognized that the problem merits further study and are currently considering certain suggestions for debt relief.

6. While urging that the development of genuine co-operative federalism called for a reallocation of financial resources between the Centre and the States on a more equitable basis, Anna was fully aware of the need for prudent financial management. He sought progress with stability, and the way in which he handled the State's financial problems in the last two years should evoke widespread appreciation. The Accounts for the year 1967-68, which are now before the House, disclose a small revenue surplus of about Rs. 7 lakhs, which coming in the wake of the substantial revenue deficits of the two preceding years testify to the care and circumspection with which he had steered the finances of the State even in the absence of the increased Central assistance he had sought for his programmes.

Revised Estimates 1968-69.

7. The House will recall that the Budget Estimates for the current year to had envisaged a small revenue surplus of Rs. 74 lakhs. The Revised Estimates now before the House place the receipts on revenue account at Rs. 277.28 crores and expenditure at Rs. 263.61 crores, the result and surplus being Rs. 13.67 crores. But this surplus is not real as the Revised Estimates include certain receipts of a non-recurring nature, which cannot be regarded as normal accretions of revenue. Government of India have agreed in response to representations made by us and other States to provide grants to the State Governments for amortisation of open

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market loans for the period beginning from 1966-67. The grant to which this State is eligible has been assessed at Rs. 6.05 crores per annum. This amount will, however, be made available to the State Governments not in cash but through conversion of miscellaneous development loans sanctioned for plan schemes. The Revised Estimates in the circumstances take credit for a sum of Rs. 18.15 crores as additional grant from the Government of India which will be offset by a reduction of Rs. 6.85 crores in loan assistance in the current year for the plan and arrangements through book adjustments of Rs. 12.10 crores of miscellaneous development loans drawn in 1966-67 and 1967-68. The arrears of interest of Rs. 9.72 crores earned by the State Electricity Board on commercial account in early years but not made over to the State Government for want of cash resources, have also been taken credit for in the Revised Estimates. If allowance is made for these two items of non-recurring nature, the Revised Estimates for the current year will disclose a substantial revenue deficit. But this deficit need cause no undue concern, for it reflects in a large measure temporary setback in revenue receipts under heads such as sales tax due to industrial recession and commitments arising from the two instalments of dearness allowance sanctioned in the current year. The deterioration on revenue account has been more than fully compensated by improvement under capital and loan accounts and this should enable the State Government to close the current year without any overdraft with the Reserve Bank in spite of substantial increase in the outlay on the Plan from Rs. 79.68 crores as originally budgeted to Rs 89.07 crores as now indicated in the Revised Estimates.

Budgetary prospects for 1969-70.

8. Turning now to the budgetary prospects for next year, a few preliminary observations are called for on the uncertainties and difficulties facing State Government, which militate against firm budgeting both in regard to Plan and non-Plan activities. The uncertainty in regard to the non-Plan section of the Budget stems largely from the fact that the final award of the Fifth Finance Commission now in session will become available only towards the end of July 1969. A word of explanation may be necessary on the present classification of expenditure as between Plan and non-Plan. The entire expenditure under non-developmental heads such as general administration, police, administration of justice and debt charges is treated as non-Plan. Besides, provision for maintenance of institutions and services under developmental heads at the level reached at the commencement of the new Plan period is also classified as non-Plan. Expenditure on Revenue Account on new programmes or expansion of existing activities under different heads of development such as agriculture, medical and public health, education, welfare of backward classes, etc., and the entire expenditure on capital and loan accounts under developmental heads are categorised as falling within the Plan. The expenditure on Plan as thus defined is

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to be financed through Central loans and grants under Article 282 of the Constitution through fresh loans and borrowings and other miscellaneous capital receipts of the State Government net of repayments, and additional taxation. As regards non-Plan expenditure, it has by now become a well established practice for the Finance Commission to cover through devolution of Central taxes and grants under Article 275 of the Constitution any deficit which remains after taking full credit for the revenues of the States at existing rates of taxation. The Revenue Estimates for 1969-70 as now before the House place the receipts on Revenue Account at Rs. 268.66 crores including a sum of Rs. 5.60 crores to be mobilised by the State with reference to the target of additional taxation set by the Planning Commission for the State for the Fourth Plan Period. The expenditure on Revenue Account is Rs. 285.37 crores, revealing a deficit of Rs. 16.71 crores. The revenue deficit may look alarmingly large. But this is due entirely to non-Plan commitments, which have to be taken note of by Fifth Finance Commission. As the House is aware, the interim report of the Fifth Finance Commission did not make any additional resources available to the State Government. At the same time, the entire burden of financing the committed expenditure arising from the three annual plans was completely thrown on us. We have, besides, given an additional instalment of dearness allowance estimated at Rs. 3.6 crores in January last. This has also to be taken into account by the Fifth Finance Commission in its final award. It has been computed that of the total revenue deficit, the deficit attributable too the non-Plan side is Rs. 20.7 crores. We hope that following the practice of the earlier Finance Commissions, the Fifth Finance Commission now in session will through devolution of Central taxes and grants under Article 275 of the Constitution make available additional resources for covering fully the non-Plan deficit. The provision of additional assistance for bridging the gap in State Budgets on non-Plan account should be the first charge on Central resources.

9. The Budget Estimates taking into account Revenue, Capital, Loan and Public accounts also reveal an overall deficit of Rs. 19.52 crores. But this deficit is only a reflection of the substantial non-Plan Revenue deficit, which, as we have argued, should be fully met in the final award of the Finance Commission. We have therefore left the deficit uncovered. Some efforts at mobilisation of resources for the Plan is however necessary as already indicated with reference to the targets set by the Planning Commission and Government will place proposals in this regard in due course before the House. It is hoped that these resources could in part be secured through rural debentures, a new instrument for mobilisation of savings in rural areas. Planning Commission attaches great importance to these debentures, details of which are however yet to be worked out. To the extent we are able to raise some resources through rural debentures, the need for taxation will be less. The House may also kindly observe that we have taken credit in the Budget Estimates for a net

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accrual of Rs. 2.4 crores through State Raffle Scheme in next year's Budget Estimates. This amount has for the present been shown under Public Account on the basis of legal advice tendered to us. Audit has however taken the view that the receipts should appropriately form part of the Consolidated Fund and treated as non-tax Revenue. The matter is still under correspondence and the House will be apprised of the final position in due course. The House may however kindly note that if the view of Audit should ultimately prevail, net receipts under State Raffle Scheme will have to be transferred to Revenue Account and this will have the effect of reducing the revenue deficit.

State's suggestions to Finance Commission.

10. It will be appropriate at this stage to refer briefly to the suggestions contained in our memorandum to the Finance Commission. We have urged that the share of States in income-tax should be raised from 75 per cent to $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent having regard to the fact that the Centre has in the last few years increased its share of income-tax through levy of surcharges exclusively for purposes of the Union. As regards the principles for distribution of income-tax among the States, we have urged that 20 per cent should be distributed on the basis of collection, 60 per cent on the basis of rural population and 20 per cent on the basis of urban population. We have pleaded for a measure of weightage for urban population, because income-tax is realised mostly in urban areas and the provision of civic amenities in urban areas calls for large outlays. Having regard to the fact that in the scheme of transfer of resources between the Centre and the States, income-tax has ceased to be as important as envisaged by the architects of the Constitution, we have urged that Corporation tax should be brought within the shareable pool. This suggestion can be implemented only through amendment of the constitution. As such amendment will take time, we have proposed that in the meanwhile transfer of resources on a higher scale to States should be effected through larger participation of States in other taxes currently shareable. To this end we have pressed that the share of the States in Union Excise Duties should be raised from 20 per cent to 40 per cent and that this should be distributed among the State solely on the basis of population with weightage of 25 per cent for urban population. We have opposed the suggestion for extension of the scheme of additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax to a larger number of commodities, as any such move would deprive the States of the only elastic source of revenue at their disposal. We have also drawn the attention of the Finance Commission to the apathy of the Central Government in resorting to levies under Article 269 of the Constitution for the benefit of the States and have in particular urged that instead of seeking larger revenues from Railways solely in the form of increase in Railway freight, the Central Government could also levy a tax on Railway freight, as the proceeds of such a tax will be wholly assignable to the States. Even if all these suggestions are accepted

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by the Commission, there will still remain a large gap between revenue receipts at current rates of taxation and Revenue expenditure excluding outlays on the Plan. This gap will have to be bridged fully through grants-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution. We hope that our plea will receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Commission and their recommendations will contribute materially to improvement in the present state of financial relations between the centre and the Constituent units of our large federation. I cannot do better than quote the concluding observations of our revered leader Anna in his opening speech before the Commission during its visit to Madras in January. Referring to the normal tendency of the Finance Commissions to subject the forecasts of States to meticulous scrutiny and prune their demands to the utmost, he told the Commission that after all such calculations had been made, "the crucial question which the Commission should ask of itself is not what minimum subsistence allowance it should provide for the State to keep it going in the next five years; it should rather be how best the Commission can assist a State, which has by and large managed its affairs prudently to meet the needs of the people more effectively and thus leave the State and its people with a feeling that they have on the whole had a fair deal".

Fourth Five-Year Plan.

11. So far as the Plan is concerned, the House is aware that we have presented to the Planning Commission a Five-Year Plan calling for an outlay of the order of Rs. 624 crores. Central assistance will be the crucial determinant of the size of the State's Plan. Though Central assistance for the new Fourth Plan has in the aggregate been maintained at Rs. 3,500 crores (i.e.) at the same level for the original Fourth Plan, the share of Tamil Nadu has suffered a grievous cut. The Planning Commission have committed themselves at this stage only to Central assistance of the order of Rs. 201 crores for the Plan, as against Rs. 250 crores indicated for the original Plan. This order of Central assistance together with the State's own resources inclusive of additional mobilisation can support a Plan of only Rs. 501 crores. We have urged before the Planning Commission that the reduction in Central assistance is far too drastic and that it will not be possible to ensure a minimum rate of growth for the State's economy with a Plan of only Rs. 501 crores. We are aware that the cut in Central assistance is in part the outcome of the decision of the National Development Council to reserve 10 per cent of the aggregate Central assistance for the State Plans exclusively for six States whose per capita income is reported to be below the national average. We have argued before the Planning Commission that even if the need for special assistance for backward States, it granted the resultant reduction of Central assistance for other States should be distributed equitably among the States with reference to their level of prosperity as measured by the excess of

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the per capita income of the State above the national average. It is our contention that the per capita income of Tamil Nadu is just a shade above the national average, and under the present formula we are called upon to sacrifice more than our proportionate share for the sake of the backward States. Further, we feel that even under the formula as evolved by the National Development Council, the Planning Commission does enjoy an element of discretion in the allocation of Central assistance and this discretion should be so exercised as to ensure that no State suffers unduly in relation to what it had been promised for the original Fourth Plan. Ten per cent of the Central assistance for State Plans has been reserved to be distributed among the States with reference to special problems and in our view it should be possible for the Planning Commission to distribute the amount reserved under this head so as to bring about on the whole a more equitable allocation of Central assistance for State Plans. In any case, when the formula suggested by the National Development Council is seen in practice to inflict undue hardship on certain States and confer wholly unintended benefit on certain affluent States, it is necessary that the whole issue should be referred back to the National Development Council for reconsideration. We hope that the principles for allocation of Central assistance will be considered afresh by the National Development Council and as a result of such a reappraisal, our share will be marked up to an extent. We are also bound to get some additional resources out of the proceeds of additional taxation which may be levied by the Centre in the Fourth Plan period subsequent to the award of the Finance Commission. We have also a strong case for a measure of relief in regard to repayment of loans to the Centre. With Central assistance for the Plan fixed at Rs. 201 crores, the loan component thereof may work out to only about Rs. 150 crores. As against this, the liability on account of repayment of loans to the Centre has been estimated at approximately Rs. 148 crores. The State will therefore not get any effective loan assistance from the Centre for the Plan. We have pleaded with the Planning Commission that this anomalous situation should be taken note of and a decision on the rescheduling of debts due to the Centre should be expedited. The whole problem is now under consideration of the Centre and it is not unrealistic to hope that some additional resources will accrue through such rescheduling of debt obligations by the Centre. We have made it clear to the Planning Commission that we consider a minimum outlay of Rs. 575 crores on the Plan as inescapable and that it should be possible for us to fulfil a Plan of this order, if some additional help is given to us in the manner indicated above.

Annual Plan 1969-70.

12. The size of the Annual Plan for 1969-70 is of more immediate significance to us than that of the Fourth Plan, decisions in regard to which are bound to take a little time. On the basis of Central assistance of Rs. 36 crores, our own resources and

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additional mobilisation of Rs. 7 crores, the Planning Commission has asked us to restrict the outlay on the Plan for 1969-70 to about Rs. 72 crores. Having regard to the large outlays needed for spillover programmes like the Ennore Thermal Scheme and the investments called for in sectors of high priority such as those relating to agricultural production, the State Government have felt that a minimum Plan of the order of Rs. 87 crores is called for. We expect the Central assistance of Rs. 36 crores to be marked up a little corresponding to the increase in Central assistance for the Fourth Plan, which we are pleading for. We have even otherwise a strong case for increase in assistance for the Plan for 1969-70. During the period of the three Annual Plans covering the interregnum between the Third Plan and the new Fourth Plan, Tamil Nadu did not get Central assistance in the proportion agreed upon and it has been conceded by the Planning Commission itself that there has been a shortfall in assistance of over Rs. 3 crores. If the original Fourth Plan had run its normal course, this shortfall would have been made good to us. Taking this also into account we hope that Central assistance for next year's Plan will be marked up from Rs. 36 crores to at least Rs. 40 crores. In the hope that our plea, which is a very modest and reasonable one, will be accepted, we have in the Budget Estimates for 1969-70 taken credit for Central assistance in the form of loan and grant of the order of Rs. 40 crores.

13. Among the various loans repayable to the Government of India in the coming year, there is a lump-sum loan of Rs. 13.5 crores, which falls due for repayment on 31st March 1970. This represents the repayment of the loan given by the Government of India to the composite State of Madras in 1952-53 to enable it to tide over the difficult situation caused by famine relief measures in Rayalaseema and elsewhere. We have argued before the Planning Commission that irrespective of the decisions of the Government of India on the general question of rescheduling of debts, the least that should be done is to permit us to repay this lump-sum of Rs. 13.5 crores over a period of five years. This suggestion will give us relief to the extent of Rs. 10.8 crores in 1969-70, without in any way affecting Centre's resources taking the Fourth Plan period as a whole. We have reason to hope that this plea of ours which is intrinsically reasonable will meet with favourable response from the Government of India. We have in the Budget Estimates for 1969-70 provided for repayment of loans to the Government of India on the assumption that our request for rephasing of the repayment of this particular loan will be agreed to. On the basis of acceptance of these two requests by Government of India, we have drawn up a Plan of Rs. 87.20 crores for 1969-70 and presented it along with the Budget.

Agricultural Production.

14. In drawing up the Plan for the next year which heralds the new Fourth Plan, we have continued the emphasis on agricultural production and allied programmes. The House is aware

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that these programmes have received a set-back in the current year in view of the unprecedented drought experienced in several parts of the State, particularly in North Arcot and Chingleput districts. The deficiency in rainfall during the North-East Monsoon season has been assessed at nearly 40 per cent. The adverse seasonal conditions in areas dependent on irrigation by rain-fed tanks and wells have neutralised the success attending on high-yielding varieties programme and multiple cropping programmes implemented in other areas such as Thanjavur with assured facilities for irrigation. In the result, agricultural production in the aggregate is expected to be at a lower level than last year. The failure of crops in Chingleput and North Arcot districts underlines the need for intensification of our efforts at procurement of paddy in other areas. About 45 lakhs of people in the statutory rationed areas of Madras City and Coimbatore town and environs are covered by the "One Rupee a Measure" Scheme. Besides, 130 lakhs of people spread over other districts are covered by family cards and rice is being sold at a price which is much less than the market rates. A provision of Rs. 8.79 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates of 1969-70 towards the cost of subsidy representing the difference between the procurement price and other incidental charges and the actual price at which rice is sold to consumers. We have also been able to make available to people large quantities of red wheat which is not much costlier than rice and we hope that with the increased use of wheat, chulam and ragi, we will be able to tide over the difficult situation caused by failure of rains in the current year.

15. If seasonal conditions had been fair, it should have been possible on the basis of the various programmes successfully implemented as part of the Plan to raise the level of production of food-grains to about 63 lakh tonnes in the current year. The drought in the current year has only further highlighted the need to push through with greater vigour the programmes which will immunise agricultural operations against vagaries of the weather. The next year's Plan therefore provides for the sinking of 2,500 private tube wells, 3,000 filter point tube-wells and 14,000 simple wells. Loan assistance for these programmes will be routed through the Land Mortgage Banks. The Central Land Mortgage Bank which is expected to disburse Rs. 12 crores towards various programmes of agricultural improvement in the current year will step up its activities further and it is estimated that the Bank should be able to raise not less than Rs. 14 crores, and possibly up to Rs. 18 crores, depending upon conditions in the money market next year. Towards the debentures to be floated by the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Government will also make a substantial contribution and the Budget Estimates for 1969-70 embody a provision of Rs. 4.6 crores in this regard. The Agro-Industries Corporation, which has been activated in the current year has up to end of January 1969 disbursed loans aggregating to Rs. 70 lakhs for purchase of tractors and Rs. 80 lakhs for purchase of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets. We have provided in the next year's Budget

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Rs. 50 lakhs for further contributions towards share capital of this Corporation which will be supplemented by an equal amount from the Government of India. With these resources and refinancing facilities from commercial banks, it should be possible for the Corporation to continue its present beneficent role in 1969-70. The Government of India have taken a decision of policy that the distribution of imported tractors should in future be effected solely through the Agro-Industries Corporation. The House should be glad to know that in pursuance of this policy, 650 tractors of foreign make have been allotted for distribution in Tamil Nadu through the Agro-Industries Corporation. Having regard to the current shortage of tyres and tubes for tractors, the Corporation is also taking steps to procure these scarce items in bulk and distribute them at fair prices to the agriculturists. Besides these programmes, special schemes financed by Agricultural Refinance Corporation entailing a total outlay of Rs. 770 lakhs and pertaining mostly to minor irrigation and reclamation schemes are also in various stages of implementation. The Government have also formulated and submitted to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, other schemes involving a total outlay of Rs. 1,018 lakhs covering such programmes as sinking of wells in Krishnagiri in Dharmapuri district, Madurai and Melur in Madurai district, Sankarankoil in Tirunelveli district, Pullambadi and New Kattalai Canal areas in Tiruchirappalli district, Sivaganga and Tirupattur taluks in Ramanathapuram district and Amaravathi Project area in Coimbatore. A few schemes relating to development of dairying and coffee plantations and fisheries are also being formulated. The House may rest assured that Government will spare no pains in tapping the resources from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for strengthening the infrastructure for agricultural development in our State.

16. It is also encouraging to note that in consonance with the new responsibilities cast on them under the policy of social control, commercial banks are now evincing genuine interest in meeting the needs for medium-term credit to agriculturists. Almost all the big banks have come forward to provide credit to agriculturists in compact areas settled in consultation with Government on the basis of guarantees provided by Government. A sum of nearly Rs. 3 crores is expected to flow under these schemes towards the various programmes of agricultural development in our State. The scheme of guarantee is intended only to provide a measure of assurance to banks in the initial stages of their operations in a field which has hitherto remained unexplored. But we trust that with the experience gained in the working of the scheme and the opening of larger number of branches in rural areas, the commercial banks will continue to finance agricultural development on their own. Government on their part are examining how best they can assist the commercial banks through legislative and executive action in regard to such matters as verification of titles, mortgage of properties and stamp duties and registration charges. Government feel that the commercial banks have an important part to play in the process

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of reorganisation of our agrarian economy on the basis of modern science and technology and will endeavour to do their best in forging new links between the commercial banks and agriculture.

17. Programmes relating to high-yielding varieties and multiple cropping will be further intensified in the coming year. The high-yielding strains will be extended to cover an additional area of 3 lakh acres and double cropping will be introduced over an additional extent of 1 lakh acres. Simultaneously, the present arrangements for protection of crops against pests and diseases will be further strengthened. An extent of 48 lakh acres of food crops and 24 lakh acres of non-food crops will benefit under the scheme for distribution of pesticides and insecticides. Having regard to gratifying results achieved with aerial spraying in the current year, it is proposed to cover an extent of 3.6 lakh acres in 1969-70. The ryots are now keenly aware of the need for plant protection. In the course of our discussions on the Plan, representatives of Government of India and Planning Commission have suggested withdrawal of subsidies on pesticides and diversion of the funds so saved for other programmes of agricultural development. While agreeing in principle that the element of subsidy will eventually have to disappear, the Government however felt that the withdrawal of subsidy can only be according to a phased programme. The Government have therefore decided to reduce the subsidy on pesticides from 35 per cent to 30 per cent in the coming year. The Government have proposed to set up a laboratory for testing pesticides at Kancheepuram. Provision has been made in the Plan for next year for distribution of 5,000 sprayers among the ryots. The Department will also acquire 500 power operated sprayers for hiring out to the ryots. Keeping in view the importance of improved strains and the interest which private trade is evincing in distribution of improved seeds, the Government also propose to make a beginning with a seed certification scheme. Towards this scheme which will eventually entail an expenditure of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs, a provision of a little over Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1969-70. The Government are also sanctioning a scheme for designing and fabricating suitable seed processing equipment at Coimbatore at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs.

Irrigation.

18. With a provision of Rs. 4.5 crores the pace of execution of medium irrigation projects will also be stepped up in the coming year. While further progress will be made in regard to Parambikulam-Aliyar Project with Rs. 250 lakhs and Chittarpattanankal Project with Rs. 80 lakhs, the Manimukthanadhi Scheme will get completed in the next financial year. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs in aggregate has been made for Ramanadhi and Gatana Schemes in Tirunelveli district. It is also proposed to take preliminary works relating to new schemes such as Thandarai in North Arcot district, restoration of Nandan Channels in South Arcot district, Pillavaikal Scheme in Ramanathapuram district, anicut across Vaippar in

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Tirunelveli district and Doddahalla in Dharmapuri district which have all been included in the Fourth Plan. These schemes will be taken up as and when they secure the formal technical clearance of the Planning Commission. These new schemes while affording relief in pockets of scarcity, will not cumulatively contribute to any significant increase in irrigated area. We have therefore to rely principally on schemes designed to promote better management of the water resources in our old irrigation systems. Our Plan therefore embodies programmes for modernisation of the Cauvery, Periyar and Vaigai Systems. The exploration for ground water resources is also being pushed through with technical and financial assistance provided under the United Nations Special Fund Programme. A provision of Rs. 23 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for this programme.

Fisheries.

19. In framing the next year's Plan, we have kept in view also the importance of accelerated development of fisheries in a State with a long coast-line such as ours. The next year's Plan envisages construction and distribution of 175 mechanised boats. Besides, schemes are being formulated for construction and operation of 275 mechanised boats by Co-operative Federation of Fishermen with financial assistance from the Agricultural Finance Corporation. The Corporation has already sanctioned a scheme for construction and operation of 50 boats by the Federation at Madras. As the House is aware, the Government have also placed orders for construction and supply of four trawlers and these are expected to be received during 1969. The increase in the number of mechanised boats has to be matched by necessary improvement in landing and berthing facilities. Such facilities have already been provided at Cuddalore and Nagapattinam. The construction of jetties in Mandapam and Rameswaram has been sanctioned and the work will be taken up shortly. The House will also be glad to know that the Government of India have sanctioned two major Harbours in Madras and Tuticorin at a cost of Rs. 6.2 crores and the actual work of construction is expected to be taken up in the near future. It is encouraging to find that private entrepreneurs are now evincing keen interest in the exploitation of the potential for fisheries in our State. The lessee of the Government Freezing Plant at Ennore has started exporting prawns to United States and Japan, thus marking the advent of the State in the export market in fisheries.

Animal Husbandry.

20. The scale of activities of the Animal Husbandry Department will be appreciably stepped up in the coming year. The Plan provides for the establishment of 35 veterinary dispensaries in different rural centres. The scheme for intensified development of cattle in the milk-shed areas of Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai will be strengthened with additional provision of Rs. 9 lakhs in the next year's Budget. A provision of Rs. 14 lakhs

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is included for expansion of poultry extension centres. The various research programmes of the Department had to an extent suffered neglect during the Third Plan and Annual Plan periods. It is proposed now to make good the deficiency with a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs in the Fourth Plan.

Industrial Development.

21. Important as it is, the augmentation of agricultural production cannot constitute the whole of our developmental strategy. In a State such as ours with its high density of population and educated unemployment, promotion of industries, both large-scale and small-scale, is of special significance. But in view of the delay in the finalisation of Fourth Plan and the management of our economy on the basis of Annual Plans with limited objectives and outlays in the last three years, the pace of industrial expansion in the country as a whole has understandably slackened. Besides, due to the slowing down of programmes of investments of Central and State Governments, we have also witnessed the emergence of surplus capacities in several industries. In the circumstances, emphasis in the National Plan in the last two years has been on consolidation rather than on expansion of industries. In particular the textile industry which still continues to be the premier industry of the State has been passing through a very difficult phase. Government's attention has therefore been primarily concentrated on getting the closed textile mills reopened and in general, creating conditions in which the industry can regain a stable market for its products. As the House is aware, Government have decided on the establishment of a State Textile Corporation which will be concerned with the modernisation and management of textile mills taken over from the private sector. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1969-70 for provision of assistance to the State Textile Corporation which will also be able to secure substantial assistance from the National Textile Corporation and institutional financing agencies. But the industry can secure significant relief only with appreciable reduction in excise duties on cotton yarn.

22. The pace of industrial expansion of the State in the Fourth Plan will be determined not so much by the provision made in the State's Plan as by the investments of the Central Government in major project in the State and by investments in the private sector. The programmes of the Central Government in the industrial sphere in the Fourth Plan still remain uncertain and the Commitments already made by the Central Government only envisage the completion of a few major projects such as the Madras Refineries and the Madras Fertilisers Project which are in an advanced stage of construction. Of these, the Refinery is expected to go on stream shortly. With the commissioning of the Refinery, the prospects for establishment of petro-chemical industries in our region will significantly improve and we hope that it will be possible for private entrepreneurs in our State to take advantage of these possibilities on the basis of the findings of the expert study which

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Government have already initiated. The House should be glad to know that the Imperial Chemicals India (Private), Limited, has proposed to set up a factory for the manufacture of a range of specialised drugs and pharmaceuticals based essentially on indigenous raw materials. The sanction of a licence by Government of India is awaited. Likewise, Philips (India) have applied for a licence to the Government of India for the establishment of a factory with a total equipment of Rs. 1.5 crores for the manufacture of electronic components like semi-conductor devices and integrated circuits.

23. The Madras State Industrial Development Corporation will continue to be the principal agency of the State Government for establishment of major industrial units in the State sector. A provision of Rs. 2.80 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates of 1969-70 for enabling the Corporation to push through programmes in the establishment of a Cement Plant in Alangulam and Continuous Casting Plant at Arkonam. Of these the Cement plants is expected to be completed by about the middle of next financial year. The scope of work of the Corporation has also been recently enlarged to cover provision of assistance to select projects in the private sector in the form of contribution to share capital and guarantee for loans obtained from commercial banks. The Corporation has been asked to promote also the establishment of a fertiliser plant at Tuticorin as a joint sector project and a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the Fourth Plan.

24. It is a matter for regret that while the feasibility of a Steel Plant at Salem based on Kanjamalai ore and Neyveli lignite has been firmly established, through serial techno-economic studies and investigations, the Government of India have not thought it fit to make a start on the project. The State Government feel that the exploitation of Salem iron ore should not be deferred any longer. They have therefore included in the State Plan a provision of Rs. 10 crores to enable them to go ahead with the opening up of the mine in Kanjamalai and setting up a concentration and pelletisation plant in due course. The House will be glad to know that a provision of Rs. 51 lakhs has been made for making a start in this scheme in 1969-70. I have no doubt that this provision, marking as it does the first step in the consummation of the long-cherished aspirations of our people, will be hailed as a significant landmark in the economic history of Tamil Nadu.

25. A number of schemes relating to industrial estates, provision of developed plots and small industrial units have also been included in the next year's Plan apart from the appreciable expansion of programmes relating to development of sericulture and handicrafts. I would content myself with inviting the attention of the Members to the list of these schemes in Appendix I of the Budget Memorandum.

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26. With the development of a number of units in the Small-scale Sector, it is also necessary to enlarge facilities for marketing their products. The House should from this angle welcome the provision being made for the establishment of a Small-scale Industrial and Commercial Museum in Madras and a State Emporium at New Delhi. These two programmes will eventually entail an outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs towards which a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1969-70.

Power Projects.

27. The pace of execution of programmes for generation and transmission of power has been well maintained. The outlay on Power programmes in the Revised Estimates of the current year has been stepped up to Rs. 40.31 crores as against Rs. 32.17 crores initially provided. Our power grid has now enough capacity to meet all demands made on it by industrial as well as agricultural consumers. A further installed capacity of 305 M.W. will be added in 1969-70. On present indications the Electricity Board is expected to be able to commission the following additional units in 1969-70 :—

- (i) First and Second Unit of 60 M.W. each at Ennore.
- (ii) 60 M.W. Unit at Aliyar Power House.
- (iii) 25 M.W. Unit at Sholayar Power House II
- (iv) 60 M.W. Unit at Kodayar Power House 1.
- (v) 40 M.W. Unit at Kodayar Power House II.

Besides these an additional capacity of 200 M.W. of Thermal Power is also expected to be commissioned at Neyveli before the close of the next financial year. The total installed capacity of the Madras grid will therefore be 1,475 M.W.; by the end of 1969-70 as against only 1070 M.W., exclusive of Neyveli, at the end of the Third Plan. With reference to forecasts of demand for power, it is necessary also to initiate action on a few new projects. Preliminary works have already been undertaken in regard to the Pandiar-Punnappuzha Project in the current year. The pace of execution will be stepped up in the coming year and the whole project will be completed in the Fourth Plan period. Work in regard to the Naduvattam diversion scheme will also be undertaken so as to augment the capacity for generation in Pykara System. The Electricity Board will also press on with undiminished vigour programmes for energisation of pumpsets. A target of 50,000 pumpsets has been set and towards this programme entailing an outlay of Rs. 12.50 crores, a provision of Rs. 8.75 crores has been made in the Plan, the balance of Rs. 3.75 crores

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being secured from institutional financing agencies. The total provisions for power programmes in the next year's Plan is Rs. 36.88 crores. Inclusive of funds secured from institutional financing agencies, the Electricity Board will be fulfilling a capital programme of Rs. 40.63 crores.

28. *Communications*.—With the provision of Rs. 181 lakhs for various programmes relating to the roads in the plan, we will be able to improve slightly on the present rate of progress in development of communications. Three hundred miles of bus routes now under the control of Panchayat Unions are proposed to be taken up and maintained by Government thus providing relief to their strained finances and enabling them to concentrate their own limited resources on the maintenance of other less important roads. The Government's policy in respect of nationalisation of bus routes is also being implemented according to schedule. A provision of Rs. 155.58 lakhs has been made for capital outlay on programmes relating to State Transport services and this will, among other things enable 64 routes to be nationalised as programmed. Special assistance to the extent of Rs. 31.5 lakhs in the form of loans and grants will be made for the Corporation of Madras in the coming year for improvement of roads and construction of overbridges in the City.

29. *Education*.—Government are aware that while schemes calculated to improve production are important social services cannot be ignored, as these alone make the Plan meaningful to common man. Expansion of opportunities for education, in particular, is of special significance in redressing economic inequalities and opening avenues for advancement to socially and economically backward sections of our population. The House will recall that in the very first Budget of our former Chief Minister he had provided for free education at the Pre-University Class level for all students, Subject to certain income limits. The limit as now in force is Rs. 2,000 per annum in respect of students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes and Rs. 1,500 per annum in respect of others. Subsequently children of non-gazetted employees and comparable grades among employees of local bodies and teachers in aided institutions were exempted from payment of tuition fees in Pre-University Class. The House should be glad to know that the present Government following in the foot steps of Anna have now decided to grant exemptions from payment of tuition fees and thus make education free for all students irrespective of caste or community and without income limit in Pre-University Class.

30. The importance assigned to education is thus being continued in the next year's Plan. Inclusive of the committed expenditure, provision for education, general and technical, will

[1st March 1969]

be of the order of Rs. 65.39 crores representing 24 per cent of State's revenues. The Annual Plan for this sector provides on the whole for appointment of 7,900 teachers to cope with the enrolment envisaged in the age-group 6—11, 11—14 and 14—17. The need for qualitative improvements has also been kept in view, as will be evidenced from the provision of Rs. 75 lakhs for construction of school buildings and Rs. 39 lakhs for provision of scientific equipment. The large expansion is in the field of secondary education in the last few years has intensified pressure for admission to colleges. Government have tried to meet this demand in part through opening of new colleges and expansion of capacity for admission in the existing colleges. The Budget Estimates for 1969-70 provides for the opening of four new Government Colleges. Provision has also been made for opening of Degree Courses in the Colleges at Tiruppur, Vriddhachalam, Thanjavur, Mayuram, Namakkal, Rasipuram, Villupuram and Wallajahpet. It is proposed to open post-graduate course in Government Colleges in Salem and Coimbatore and E.V.R. College at Tiruchirappalli. A provision of Rs. 46.25 lakhs has been made for construction of buildings for colleges. It should also be possible to make significant progress in regard to construction of buildings for Madras University in view of the provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for this purpose in the Budget Estimates for 1969-70.

31. Keeping in view the slackening in the pace of industrial expansion in the country, the Planning Commission has advised States against opening of new technical educational institutions at diploma and degree levels. The accent in the State's Fourth Plan will therefore be on consolidation and improvement of the present technical institutions and the diversification of existing course of study with reference to the actual needs of the industry. But even so, having regard to the rush for admission into the College of Engineering at Guindy, it is proposed to start an "Off-Centre" Campus for the College of Engineering in the campus of the Central Polytechnic.

32. *Welfare of Backward Classes.*—Welfare of backward classes has received adequate recognition in the next year's Plan. Expenditure up to the level attained in 1968-69 on several schemes such as scholarships has now become committed and will be treated as non-Plan expenditure, further step-up in expenditure alone forming part of the new Plan starting from 1969-70. This accounts for the apparent reduction in the Plan outlay in this sector to Rs. 100.77 lakhs in 1969-70 as compared with Rs. 163.32 lakhs in the current year. A proper assessment of the dimension of development programmes envisaged in this sector will therefore be possible only if both committed and Plan expenditure are taken together, and when assessment is made, it will be seen that the total expenditure on welfare of backward classes has rendered an increase from Rs. 642.29 lakhs in the Revised Estimate of 1968-69 to Rs. 696.92 lakhs in 1969-70.

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Public Health.

33. The needs of the people in sectors like medical relief and public health are obviously large in relation to the resources at the disposal of the Government. But even so, the long list of new schemes, details of which will be found in Appendix I of the Budget Memorandum will show that Government have endeavoured to meet to the extent possible requirements of this sector in regard to buildings, staff and development. Special mention should be made of the provision made for construction of new buildings and other improvement for hospitals at Udumalpet, Dharapuram, Mettupalayam, Pudukkottai, Vridhachalam, Dindigul, etc. Government have also sanctioned the opening of Siddha wings in five district headquarters hospitals.

34. It is necessary to ensure that the fruits of economic programmes are not eroded by increase in population. High priority has therefore been accorded to family planning in our Plans. The Annual Plan embodies a provision of Rs. 206.099 lakhs for programmes connected with family planning of which Rs. 198.59 lakhs will be met family by Central assistance outside the ceiling of assistance for the State's Plan.

Water-supply and drainage.

35. The pace of expenditure on water-supply and drainage schemes will be maintained at the same level as in the current year. The provision for rural water-supply schemes inclusive of the funds allocated under Community Development is, however being stepped up from Rs. 106.72 lakhs in 1968-69 to Rs. 112.57 lakhs in 1969-70. An expenditure of the order of Rs. 2 crores is envisaged on water-supply and drainage schemes relating to Madras Corporation, of which the Corporation is expected to meet Rs. 1 crore out of the open market loan to be floated, the balance being met by the State Government as part of its Plan. Besides a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for the Veeranam Water-Supply Scheme and this provision may have to be increased in the year with reference to the actual pace of execution of the scheme. On present indications, and with reference to the Budget provision now made, it is expected that water-supply schemes relating to Tirvottiyur, Kancheepuram, Tiruthani, Tiruvallur, Arkonam, Tiruvannamalai, Pudukkottai and drainage schemes at Chidambaram and Mannargudi will be completed in 1969-70.

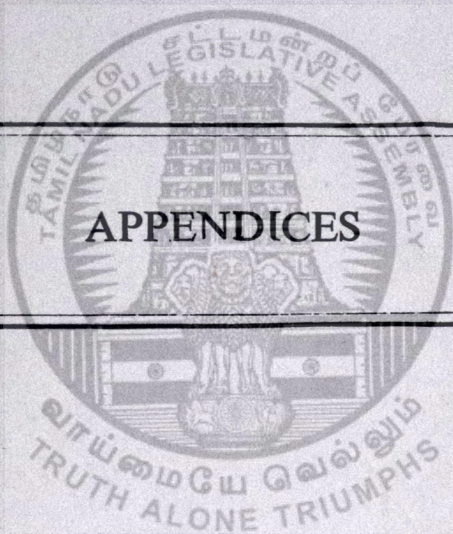
36. Next year's Plan as emerging from the Budget Estimates will be of the order of Rs. 87.20 crores. The House will remember that out of the current year's Plan outlay, a sum of Rs. 15 crores will be treated as committed expenditure and transferred from the Plan side to non-Plan side. If this is borne in mind, it will be clear that next year's Plan provides a substantial step-up in the pace of implementation of programmes in several sectors of development. The House should also take into account the funds made available through land mortgage banks and Agro-Industries Corporation for a proper evaluation of our developmental

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effort in the first year of the new Plan. The needs of our people are large and our administrative machinery is fully geared to the implementation of the Fourth Plan so as to meet these needs in fuller measure than before. It is now for the Central Government which shares with us the responsibility for promoting the welfare of the people to support our efforts with adequate financial assistance. I have no doubt that all sections of the House will support this plea and offer their unstinted co-operation to Government and its agencies in promoting the economic development of the State.

37. With these words, Sir, I commend the Budget Estimates for 1969-70 for the acceptance of this House.





APPENDICES

[1st March 1959]

APPENDIX I.

The figures from 1957-8 to take into account
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE

Major heads.	1938-9.	1960-1.	1961-2.	1962-3.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
				A
Union Excise Duties		6,09.04	*	*
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax—				
Share of Income-tax	22.50	7,34.11	7,87.20	7,74.49
Agricultural Income-tax		1,34.48	1,41.51	1,16.21
Estate Duty		29.32	40.49	37.33
Taxes on Railway fares		89.77	†	†
Land Revenue—				
Gross receipts including portion due to Irrigation.	700.78	7,40.21	6,83.32	7,13.38
Excise	3,72.23	24.68	33.09	38.30
Taxes on Vehicles	81.22	6,05.10	7,02.72	10,19.06
Sales tax		19,11.53	21,25.61	24,80.09
Other taxes and duties	3.19	2,45.64	2,78.93	4,58.40
Stamps (Net receipts)	1,73.37	4,52.97	5,21.74	5,48.21
Registration	32.70	1,06.90	1,13.14	1,24.16
Interest	19.73	7,08.82	8,29.59	11,64.84
Administration of Justice	15.39	60.36	72.07	85.32
Jails	5.98	35.59	30.92	42.87
Police	5.66	29.51	39.37	37.06

* Shown under "State's

† Shown under "LVI. Grants-in-Aid.

1st March 1969]

the Reorganisation of States from the 1st November 1956.

ACCOUNT OF TAMIL NADU.

1963-4.	1964-5.	1965-6.	1966-7.	1967-8.	1968-9.		Budget Estimate 1969-70.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	(13)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS	RS LAKHS	RS LAKHS	RS LAKHS	RS LAKHS	RS LAKHS.
REVENUE.							
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
9,72.44	10.04.79	10,01.27	11,44.64	14,60.13	12,41.33	16,27.72	15,23.63
1,35.15	1.42.86	1,22.73	1,45.82	1,61.71	1,57.00	1,71.10	1,71.5
38.47	59.76	58.91	35.86	1,19.57	77.77	55.38	61.17
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
38,92.37	8,45.10	9,12.84	6,65.94	8,16.84	6,31.69	7,05.64	6,72.94
40.71	40.46	49.02	51.29	76.06	79.23	83.34	85.84
12,33.59	12,99.99	13,31.11	14,96.08	16,83.26	17,60.60	18,12.73	18,98.26
27,01.73	35,30.15	40,95.38	48,76.51	56,47.74	65,54.11	61,03.85	64,88.81
6,73.16	8,23.88	10,50.79	12,46.43	15,22.00	10,79.76	16,11.08	17,10.74
6,68.21	7,75.21	8,15.13	8,99.05	11,04.89	10,34.8	10,22.98	11,65.49
1,51.43	1,61.90	1,80.52	2,03.00	2,29.81	2,34.93	2,45.91	2,56.91
11,21.65	12,37.46	13,76.54	15,27.45	20,63.67	25,93.85	30,65.98	23,20.00
87.03	94.90	1,21.80	1,23.90	1,37.91	1,25.13	1,35.87	1,42.87
41.19	45.65	42.35	58.94	41.31	47.67	47.30	47.36
31.39	43.27	51.00	41.38	56.44	42.37	51.73	53.99

share of Union Excise Duties ”.
from the Central Government ”.

7⁵⁵ March 1969

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE

Major heads.	1938-9.	1960-1	1961-2.	1962-3.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
A.				
Miscellaneous departments	7.62	†	59.50	36.07
Ports and Pilotage	44.67	..	..	..
Education	8.35	2,68.82	48.50	48.27
Medical	10.25	85.60	79.77	78.58
Public Health	2.59	1,85.78	16.66	12.26
Agriculture	3.12	2,48.54	1,91.75	2,26.68
Animal Husbandry	1.02	15.18	11.49	21.51
Co-operation	4.18	2,03.55	37.62	36.29
Industries	18.85	2,84.83	1,84.51	2,95.84
Community Development Projects National Extension Service and Local Development Works	*	*	29.28	2.12
Miscellaneous Social and Development Organizations		198.60	(a)	27.46
Irrigation— Direct receipts ‡	6.31	10.61	11.52	11.70
Deduct—Working expenses	—38.39	—91.56	—1,23.70	†
Net receipts	—32.08	—80.95	—1,12.18	11.70
Direct receipts ‡	1.99	2.24	2.52	2.93
Public Works	25.12	1,42.25	1,13.86	1,20.68
Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Gross).	42.51	..	..	..
Deduct—Working expenses	—24.81	..	..	..
Net receipts	17.70	..	..	..
Road and Water Transport Schemes— Gross Receipts (b)	..	3,15.14	3,69.27	4,34.80
Working expenses	..	—2,95.03	—3,46.89	..
Net receipts	..	20.11	22.38	4,34.80

* Shown under "LI. A. Receipts from Community Development Projects, National Extension

† Included under "Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organizations"—

‡ Excludes land revenue.

§ Shown under expenditure side with effect from 1st April 1962.

|| The subvention from Central Government for the development schemes relating to these

(a) Included under "XXI. Miscellaneous Departments".

(b) Prior to 1949-50 the receipts were included under the revenue head "Miscellaneous" and

1st March 1969]

ACCOUNT OF TAMIL NADU.

1963-4.	1964-5.	1965-6.	1966-7.	1967-8.	1968-9.		Budget. Estimate. 1969-70.
					Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
REVENUE <i>cont.</i>							
38.51	39.47	45.32	53.54	60.57	2,01.20	2,07.69	2,08.16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,54.72	1,09.93	91.20	1,09.79	1,80.14	1,13.41	1,12.67	1,14.37
94.60	1,02.50	1,12.52	1,18.20	1,86.09	1,57.20	2,11.06	2,05.21
13.97	28.34	16.60	13.36	15.08	10.38	10.79	9.91
2,80.74	3,30.32	3,84.40	4,51.78	6,12.85	5,88.74	4,49.25	5,97.64
16.95	19.06	30.65	32.34	41.50	34.86	36.63	37.63
35.04	36.90	59.33	64.84	59.79	46.34	46.96	47.66
3,46.90	4,88.86	3,39.93	1,49.04	2,67.15	3,35.16	2,95.90	3,15.42
2.57	3.81	6.78	9.93	17.39	7.21	9.30	7.21
23.62	30.24	33.41	36.92	82.99	2,41.41	2,75.23	3,06.84
9.02	10.60	14.80	13.26	20.43	13.52	32.04	31.44
§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
9.02	10.60	14.80	13.26	20.43	13.52	32.04	31.44
2.10	2.88	5.13	6.18	23.60	6.79	8.17	7.87
1,14.56	1,24.34	1,52.35	1,51.55	1,31.20	1,41.96	1,40.70	1,40.76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,18.73	6,23.65	7,95.94	9,30.11	11,59.50	14,02.63	14,88.52	16,93.77
§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
5,18.73	6,23.65	7,95.94	9,30.11	11,59.50	14,02.63	14,88.52	16,93.77

Service and Local Development Works".
(Rs. 38.65 lakhs in Accounts 1960-61).

departments have been shown under "LVI. Grants-in-Aid from Central Government".
working expenses were shown under the expenditure, head "Miscellaneous".

1st March 1969

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE

Major Heads.	1938-9.	1960-1.	1961-2.	1962-3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS	RS LAKHS	RS LAKHS
				A.
Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and other retirement benefits	2.88	15.30	16.39	30.40
Stationery and Printing	3.96	22.01	39.60	42.06
Forest*	45.63	1,99.35	2,52.28	2,22.86
Miscellaneous	14.58	§ 5,93.03	99.80	1,35.04
State's Share of Union Excise Duties ..	†	†	6,55.49	8,78.76
Grants-in-Aid from the Central Government.	..	8.36	10,66.80	14,85.85
Miscellaneous adjustments between Central State and Union Territory Governments.	0.27	1.40	1.05	1.03
Dividends etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings.	..	..	(d)	4.77
Extraordinary Receipts	..	1.59	1.07	1.07
Receipts from Community Development Projects National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	..	2,69.65	‡	‡
Civil Defence	..	..	..	..
Mobilisation of additional resources ..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	16,13.45	92,03.27	92,17.84	1,17,96.75

* The subvention from Central Government for the development schemes relating to this

† Shown under " Union Excise Duties ".

‡ Shown under " XXXI. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service

§ Includes Rs. 3,03.83 lakhs towards grant from the Central Government to cover the reduction

¶ Reclassified under " XXI. Miscellaneous Departments ".

d) Included under " XXIX. Industries ".

1st March 1969]

ACCOUNT OF TAMIL NADU

1963-4.	1964-5.	1965-6.	1966-7.	1967-8.	1968-9.		Budget Estimate 1969-70.
					Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
REVENUE—cont.							
24.62	25.76	33.20	28.75	34.10	47.42	47.16	47.89
43.45	54.70	53.79	60.78	58.59	59.49	59.49	60.34
2,59.03	307.62	2,80.78	3,18.91	3,38.65	2,90.24	3,22.24	3,25.24
86.35	1,29.07	1,07.91	1,75.17	1,00.14	1,29.39	1,18.33	1,06.07
9,40.43	8,80.44	10,06.18	17,55.40	17,79.21	20,48.26	21,94.00	23,12.43
16,70.30	18,97.35	23,69.83	23,10.00	28,76.04	26,70.92	48,99.84	31,12.16
1.04	.85	.90	.87	1.29	1.46	2.39	2.39
10.07	10.96	17.31	19.97	14.36	19.26	18.58 *	16.41
0.89	25.24	1,11.80	1,28.20	1,57.30	¶	¶	¶
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
..	..	.34	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	560.00
1,34,76.73	1,53,88.27	1,72,79.85	1,94,55.18	2,33,39.30	2,48,27.42	2,77,27.55	2,68,66.41

department have been shown under "Grants-in-aid from Central Government".

and Local Development Works".

in the share of Income-tax consequent on the change in the company taxation.

[1st March 1969]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE

Major Heads.	1938-9.	1960-1.	1961-2.	1962-3.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
B. EXPENDITURE ON				
Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax.	..	11.21	11.60	12.07
Land Revenue	25.36	1,75.05	1,06.70	64.31
State Excise duties	32.18	5.41	*	*
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts—				
Payment to local bodies	72.77	54.26	†	†
Other departmental expenditure	2.29	12.90	15.15	14.15
Sales tax	..	56.36	65.39	71.08
Other taxes and duties—				
Payment to local bodies	..	1 66.72	†	†
Other departmental expenditure	64	2.03	2.23	4.03
Stamps	4.72	27.12	27.99	24.33
Registration	29.13	43.73	45.88	48.34
Interest (on debt and other obligations).	58.54	6,96.03	7,81.81	9,03.76
Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments.	—1,07.54	—2,68.32	—2,95.26	†
Net amount met out of ordinary revenues.	—49.00	4,27.71	4,86.55	9,03.76
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	5.13	3,84.25	99.72	1,06.57
State Legislature and Elections	\$	\$	7,20.59 }	26.10 }
General administration	2,76.70	5,94.15		
Administration of Justice	90.63	1,47.92		
Jails	23.22	1,41.03	1,37.70	1,52.71
Police	1,60.96	6,07.21	6,60.36	6,83.11

* Included under "Sales Tax".

† Included under "Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments".

1st March 1969]

ACCOUNT OF TAMIL NADU—cont.

1963-4.	1964-5.	1965-6.	1966-7.	1967-8.	1968-9.		Budget Estimate, 1969-70.
					Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
REVENUE ACCOUNT.							
12.77	13.44	14.69	14.43	11.10	11.36	14.52	17.09
64.95	70.97	97.90	1,19.85	1,31.10	1,48.91	1,51.23	1,60.29
•	•04	•04	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.62	1.84
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
17.51	17.96	29.02	33.24	31.57	31.64	33.93	36.71
76.66	93.50	1,12.09	1,20.70	1,33.06	1,33.75	1,53.12	1,61.91
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
5.64	8.53	11.07	15.60	21.34	24.99	17.98	15.94
31.22	31.62	25.20	19.31	26.44	20.10	29.68	31.01
50.06	55.50	64.80	70.36	70.58	81.74	94.10	98.14
11,28.86	12,91.27	15,94.13	19,86.53	22,83.55	21,11.69	26,40.34	29,55.72
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
11,28.86	12,91.27	15,94.13	19,86.53	23,83.55	25,11.69	26,40.34	29,55.72
1,23.90	1,25.96	1,43.47	6,88.86	7,72.40	8,24.23	8,59.28	8,67.99
20.14	27.45	39.66	73.95	61.18	25.26	28.55	27.08
6,95.46	8,20.72	9,59.71	10,11.88	10,38.72	10,44.71	11,15.75	11,51.86
1,67.37	1,73.27	1,98.83	2,18.83	2,40.90	2,49.16	2,67.77	2,78.56
1,45.37	1,72.03	1,93.39	1,95.17	1,74.81	1,71.43	1,77.15	1,82.68
6,75.84	7,53.09	9,46.10	10,49.46	11,37.94	11,53.17	12,97.75	86.1

† Taken as receipts under "XVI. Interest" with effect from 1st April 1962.

§ Included under "General Administration".

[1st March 1970]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE

Major heads.

1938-9.

1960-1.

1961-2.

1962-3.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

RS LAKHS.

RS LAKHS.

RS LAKHS.

RS LAKHS.

B. EXPENDITURE ON

Miscellaneous Departments	21.11	5,01.06	4,59.19	58.11
Scientific Departments	.96	4.50	4.83	5.32
Education	2,61.98	18,38.74	23,46.48	25,76.01
Medical	98.14	5,48.71	6,49.67	7,47.45
Public Health	26.57	2,82.43	2,17.86	2,10.84
Agriculture	20.62	3,44.87	4,16.74	5,41.45
Animal Husbandry	12.85	1,23.01	1,48.73	1,69.32
Co-operation	15.82	2,08.76	2,27.20	2,41.27
Industries	27.54	3,57.20	3,73.61	5,51.37
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	†	†	5,43.80	6,40.10
Labour and Employment	‡	‡	35.07	36.42
Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organizations.	..	..	‡	4,41.91
Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.	87.59	2,36.45	2,59.97	3,95.72
Irrigation—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	30.09	1,25.08	1,73.02	1,73.44
Construction of Irrigation, etc., works ..	1.25	..	..	..
Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	..	..	..	..

† Shown under " 63-B. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and

‡ Shown under " 47. Miscellaneous Departments "

§ Included under " 26. Miscellaneous Departments "

1st March 1969]

ACCOUNT OF TAMIL NADU—cont.

1963-4.	1964-5.	1965-6.	1966-7.	1967-8.	1968-9.		Budget Estimate, 1969-70.
					Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

66.44	74.17	82.90	98.22	1,08.28	10,39.25	11,65.96	12,36.97
6.64	7.83	7.27	8.18	8.56	8.27	8.98	10.26
27,41.46	31,73.86	37,85.13	43,85.62	53,55.50	56,27.90	58,95.24	65,38.77
8,20.24	8,57.72	10,32.80	11,73.17	12,70.31	13,31.80	14,76.29	15,53.72
2,41.41	2,89.43	3,62.07	5,02.16	5,19.25	4,93.17	5,66.96	6,81.00
6,81.90	8,42.18	10,67.97	11,80.54	13,39.92	14,24.75	12,99.96	16,07.16
1,89.01	2,21.95	3,30.85	3,37.08	3,55.41	3,63.37	3,61.54	4,10.89
2,29.59	2,63.39	2,84.33	2,54.39	2,65.57	3,01.85	4,03.24	3,69.05
4,94.87	6,30.39	6,56.65	2,51.07	3,56.39	4,56.81	4,21.52	4,64.33
6,68.65	6,80.65	7,52.72	6,40.66	6,38.89	5,61.74	5,70.99	5,91.36
1,28.94	1,50.18	1,88.56	2,04.05	1,91.67	2,30.58	1,81.86	79.98
4,80.21	5,30.44	5,85.64	6,89.27	7,84.93	10,05.55	10,79.37	11,80.68
4,39.38	4,67.51	5,12.46	5,66.84	6,20.78	6,29.17	7,10.57	6,92.09
1,76.07	1,64.86	1,95.40	2,22.19	3,11.18	2,26.26	3,90.94	3,22.39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	0.60	..	..

Local Development Works "

[1st March 1970]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE

Major heads.	1938-9.	1960-1.	1961-2.	1962-3.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
B. EXPENDITURE ON				
Public Works	1,19.70	6,93.25	8,88.86	9,23.03
Capital Outlay on Public Works within the Revenue account.	..	..	..	..
Road and Water Transport Schemes ..	*	*	*	4,29.56
Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	18.92	..	..	..
Famine Relief	16.04	73.73	35.19	19.53
Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	79.12	1,56.08	1,91.60	2,57.89
Territorial and Political Pensions ..	..	.02	.37	.33
Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.	..	.73	8.03	2.48
Stationery and Printing	27.07	1,42.62	1,38.03	1,35.42
Forest	40.17	77.49	84.27	91.47
Miscellaneous	4.45	1,31.69	2,18.94	2,83.69
Commutation of Pensions	..	5.63	3.06	6.48
Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments.	..	..	2,14.62	2,90.75
Extraordinary Charges	..	2.95	2.18	2.34
Expenditure connected with National Emergency.	..	..	..	..
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	..	3,97.57	†	†
Grand total ..	16,09.72	91,09.43	1,01,79.11	1,21,80.83
Revenue Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) ..	+ 3.73	+ 93.84	- 9,61.27	- 3,84.06

* Working Expenses of the Madras City Bus Service are taken in deduction of the receipt

† Shown under "37. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and

‡ Shown under "26. Miscellaneous, etc." under Demand 9.

1st March 1969]

ACCOUNT OF TAMIL NADU—cont.

1963-4.	1964-5.	1965-6.	1966-7.	1967-8.	1968-9.		Budget Estimate, 1969-70.
					Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.							
10,00-34	9,60-05	11,80-63	11,35-27	11,93-38	10,47-69	12,11-38	12,97-10
—	—	—	4-37	7-42	13-01	33-51	51-78
5,35-81	6,50-50	8,31-09	9,86-76	12,14-16	13,95-51	15,13-08	17,19-44
—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..
58-38	72-09	94-37	50-00	50-00	2,22-81	66-03	87-44
3,56-16	3,39-48	3,40-51	3,49-69	3,60-65	3,70-72	3,88-10	4,42-26
60	33	29	0-32	0-43	0-33	0-75	0-45
2-73	2-37	2-34	2-15	2-59	2-37	2-26	2-26
1,65-91	1,64-21	2,02-73	1,96-99	2,15-81	2,30-15	2,44-52	2,60-08
1,06-15	1,26-82	1,37-47	1,47-24	1,69-59	1,83-43	2,08-86	2,09-78
2,82-51	3,19-35	3,43-45	3,87-03	4,82-98	4,98-35	5,42-67	5,57-62
6-08	4-47	8-11	8-66	7-76	6-74	9-84	9-84
3,94-48	4,49-24	5,33-80	5,92-94	6,46-06	6,49-27	7,23-21	7,88-54
9-03	30-98	1,07-35	1,47-22	7,09-80	\$	\$	\$
—	—	3-41	2-38	0-51	0-21	0-65	..
†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
1,84,99-74	1,51,29-80	1,80,66-34	2,01,42-70	2,33,32-53	2,47,53-90	2,63,61-05	2,85,37-19
-22-97	+2,58-47	-7,86-49	-6,87-52	+6-77	+72-52	+13,66-50	-16,70-78

from 1949-50 to 1961-62

Local Development Works".

[1st March 1970]

[The figures up to the end of 1953-4 include those relating to the Andhra areas and the

DETAILS OF CAPITAL

Description of the Schemes.	Approximate estimated cost.	1946-7. to 1961-62.	1962-3.	1963-4.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
A. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION,				
Lower Bhavani Project	9,96.00	10,35.45	—61	2.69
Mettur Canals Scheme	2,67.00	1,82.26	3.99	.23
Manimuthar Project	3,98.00	5,22.07	—2.27	—79
Aranar Project	1,04.00	99.61	.01	—01
Mangalam Project	88.65	59.65	..	..
Amaravathi Project	2,97.00	3,25.89	—1.50	.79
Vaigai Reservoir Project	3,00.00	1,83.67	5.73	8.86
Sathanur Project	2,89.00	2,46.31	19.81	14.03
Krishnagiri Project	1,84.00	1,59.18	—19	—1.47
Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme ..	1,56.65	2,25.10	1.74	1.48
Pullambadi Canal Scheme	1,42.43	1,97.92	4.12	2.33
Vidur Reservoir Project	61.37	56.37	.91	—1.32
Meenakarai Reservoir Project	49.56	0.47	..	..
Neyyar II Stage	..	80.43	23.29	6.81
Parambikulam-Aliyar Project	48,00.00	8,89.79	4,42.56	5,77.31
Sathanur Reservoir Project II Stage ..	..	5.11	..	..
Improvement to Palar Ancient System ..	..	5.34	14.52	14.39
Ramanadhi Scheme	..	..	..	..
Chittar-Pattanamkal	..	..	..	.75
Modernising Vaigai Channel	..	..	.01	..
Modernising Thanjavur Channel	..	..	..	..
Gomukhi Nadhi	..	..	..	26.02
Manjalar	..	..	..	4.90
Manimukthanadhi	..	..	..	..
Gatana Reservoir	..	..	..	..
Works under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme including Tank Improve- ment Scheme.	..	11,44.27	2,18.92	2,72.58

1st March 1969]

figures from 1956-7 take into account the Reorganization of States from the 1st November 1956.]

EXPENDITURE.

1964-5.	1965-6.	1966-7.	1967-8.	Total, 1946-7 to 1967-8.	1968-9.		Budget Estimate, 1969-70.
					Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
ETC., SCHEMES.							
—2.39	..	1.79	—3.07	10,28.86	—63	1.91	—2.11
—03	—03	—01	0.04	1,86.59	1.77	0.32	1.68
—87	1.66	—14	—0.05	5,19.89	..	0.04	—0.13
—01	..	..	..	99.62	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	59.65	—02	..	..
—55	..	—11	—0.07	3,24.67	—02	0.02	0.02
5.21	—42	—94	—0.27	2,04.56	—09	0.08	—0.10
6.05	—17	—20	2.38	2,88.95	..	0.02	..
—43	3.68	—20	—0.11	1,60.86	—31	0.08	2.97
—34	—2.83	—86	0.13	2,26.82	—10	—0.54	—0.15
1.17	3.60	1.56	2.07	2,12.77	—40	1.06	1.05
0.70	—47	—69	1.03	58.85	—43	0.39	0.90
..	..	..	..	0.47	..	..	..
—1.35	—08	—27	0.25	1,09.62	..	2.15	0.36
6,32.41	5,55.61	3,12.84	2,54.89	36,15.41	2,06.34	2,36.00	2,50.00
..	3.37	—29	0.69	9.66	1.63	2.17	0.27
11.54	—90	7.27	2.22	61.22	—28	0.98	0.16
..	..	—10	9.47	9.57	10.00	5.07	30.00
73.95	1,20.17	1,05.18	90.36	3,99.41	95.00	85.00	80.00
..	..	..	..	0.01	1.00	5.64	10.00
..	..	..	1.57	1.57	—72	10.00	20.00
44.79	41.25	—46	1.30	1,12.80	—50	—1.90	..
40.20	34.82	26.14	4.17	1,10.23	—1.49	—0.58	0.11
..	—	20.61	37.28	57.89	34.00	34.34	18.00
..	—	—10	14.38	14.48	10.00	14.36	30.00
2,22.74	2,60.47	3,25.86	3,03.97	27,49.81	2,54.18	2,41.85	2,24.91

[1st March 1970]

DETAILS OF CAPITAL

Description of the Scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1946-7 to 1961-2.	1962-3.	1963-4.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
A. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION.				
Other Irrigation Schemes (Productive and Unproductive).	*	4,64.11	3.24	24.98
Irrigation Projects transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.	—	18,73.97	—	—
Pro rata charges on Establishment and Tools and Plant.	—	45.65	4.06	6.68
Total	—	80,75.66	7,38.34	9,62.18
B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON				
Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme	—	—	—	—
Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme	—	—	—	—
Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme	—	—	—	—
Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme	—	—	—	—
Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme	—	10,48.00	—	—
Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme	—	—	—	—
Madras-Thermal Electric System	—	—	—	—
Other Minor Schemes	—	—	—	—
Schemes transferred to Andhra and Mysore States.	—	—	—	—
Lumpsum provision for payment of compensation for acquisition of electrical undertakings of local authorities and private companies.	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	10,48.00	—	—

* Consists of several works, some of which have been completed, while others are in progress.

† Expenditure incurred by the State Electricity Board with effect from 1st July 1967.

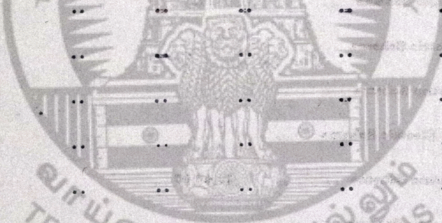
EXPENDITURE—cont.

1964-5.	1965-6.	1966-7.	1967-8.	Total, 1966-7 to 1967-8.	1968-9.		Budget Estimate, 1969-70.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	(13)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.

ETC., SCHEMES—*cont.*

52.03	38.22	37.47	10.14	6,29.89	20.35	18.77	45.38
..	..	..	..	18,73.97	..	..	..
4.03	3.73	5.42	6.29	75.86	2.73	6.10	2.01
10,89.61	10,79.66	8,47.39	7,34.16	1,32,03.96	6,44.35	6,93.33	7,15.33

ELECTRICITY SCHEMES. †


 வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
 TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Hence no estimated cost is given.

1st March 1969]

DETAILS OF CAPITAL

Description of the Scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1946-7 to 1961-62.	1962-3.	1963-4.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
C. INDUSTRIAL				
Cinchona Plantations	..	1,29.39	1.72	1.68
Government Industrial Engineering Work- shop.	—	0.98	.18	.05
Artesian Wells	..	26.91	9.19	2.56
Shares in Co-operative Wholesale Stores.	..	..	..	..
Shares in Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Madras.	..	1,21.65	..	..
Shares in Dhuranghara Chemical Works.	..	10.00	..	..
Shares in State Warehousing Corporation.	..	11.00	3.00	5.00
Shares in Co-operative Sugar Factories ..	..	61.50	15.00	7.50
Shares in Madras Industrial Development Corporation.	..	..	..	..
Shares in the Agro-Industrial Corporation.	..	..	..	..
Other Shares	..	2,54.18	1,03.15	92.31
Industrial Housing	..	63.08	14.17	15.90
Industrial Estates	..	1,97.76	—5.12	—3.23
Small-scale and Village Industries ..	..	2,59.15	10.73	11.79
Stationery and Printing	..	2,59.15	1,41.30	2,17.55
Tractor Hiring Schemes	..	10.09	..	..
Water-supply Schemes for Defence Indus- tries Project, Avadi.	..	11.25	17.47	9.26
Water-supply Schemes for Small Arms Project, Tiruchirappalli.	..	7.35	9.04	25.17
Water-supply Schemes for Small Arms Project, Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..
Acquisition of Land near Red Hills for Improving Water Facilities for Industries.	—	..	..	..
Union Government Rental Housing Schemes.	—	..	..	..
Other Items	..	2,39.53	10.92	45.29
Total —	..	14,03.82	3,30.75	4,30.83

1st March 1969]

EXPENDITURE—cont.

1964-5.	1965-6.	1966-7.	1967-8.	Total, 1946-7 to 1967-8.	1968-9.		Budget Estimate, 1969-70.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Budget Estimate,	Revised Estimate,	(13)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.							
1.61	1.68	2.24	3.49	1,41.81	3.49	2.62	4.71
0.05	0.19	..	0.48	1.93	..	0.20	..
..	..	..	..	38.66	..	..	..
..	..	20.50	3.00	23.50	..	7.50	0.95
25.00	25.00	25.00	..	1,96.65	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..
6.00	6.00	1.00	2.00	34.00	..	1.00	2.00
5.00	10.00	25.00	10.43	1,34.43	35.00	25.00	10.00
..	75.77	75.00	2,75.00	4,25.77	..	..	2,06.00
..	..	25.01	10.00	35.01	20.00	20.00	50.00
1,15.42	71.69	36.90	2,92.44	9,66.09	3,69.69	6,10.36	6,05.99
9.63	9.71	10.31	8.10	1,07.13	1.50	1.50	2.91
1.01	4.27	5.16	4.98	4,81.22	0.21	0.75	..
1,46.89	40.88	33.75	39.42	..	41.05	41.05	44.88
87.09	99.65	47.25	28.74	8,80.73	41.13	48.40	62.93
..	..	..	..	10.09	5.00	9.94	3.75
2.24	18.01	19.48	6.81	84.52	39.00	28.77	41.64
13.15	1.14	1.51	0.31	54.65	..	..	..
..	22.09	..	1.46	23.55	..	1.58	..
18.51	70.09	23.34	3.41	1,15.35	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..
80.98	26.11	18.09	1,68.79	5,37.49	1,57.85	3,45.68	2,06.46
5,10.56	4,21.52	3,56.20	8,48.90	43,02.58	7,63.50	11,93.85	12,42.22

1st March 1969]

DETAILS OF CAPITAL

Description of the Scheme.	Approximate estimated cost.	1946-7 to 1961-62.	1962-3.	1963-4.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
D. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD				
Tamil Nadu Transport	..	4,59.54	14.06	1,56.47
E. CAPITAL OUTLAY				
Buildings	..	18,97.24	4,28.97	3,49.97
Road Works (including tools and plant and establishment).	..	5,89.13	1,97.57	1,90.52
Grants to Local Bodies for Water-supply.	..	22.49	-2.14	-2.14
Grants to Local Bodies for Road Works.	..	41.78	-3.96	-3.81
Pro rata charges for Establishments ..	..	94.60	54.16	52.54
Total	..	26,45.24	6,74.60	5,87.08
F. COMPENSATION				
Advance compensation and interim payments.	..	8,51.73	12.55	4.64
G. CAPITAL OUTLAY				
Forest Works	..	1,30.89	51.37	63.30
H. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON				
Sanitary Works (Stocks)	..	53.46	31.92	-3.77
Rural Water-supply Schemes	..	2,55.87	1.52	1.30
National Water-supply and Sanitation ..	..	86.76	14.03	2.71
Grants to Madras Corporation for Water- supply.	..	13.42	-1.26	-1.26
Deepening of Wells	..	12.37	3.67	4.44
Total	..	4,21.88	49.88	3.42
I. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL				
Acquisition of lands for State Seed Farms and other items.	..	10.35	4.30	3.17

1st March 1969]

EXPENDITURE—cont.

1964-5.	1965-6.	1966-7.	1967-8.	Total, 1946-7 to 1967-8.	1968-9.		Budget Estimate, 1969-70.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	(13)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
TRANSPORT SCHEMES.							
1,55.50	1,58.53	1,98.93	1,87.54	13,31.17	1,45.74	2,24.56	1,55.58
ON PUBLIC WORKS.							
3,00.05	3,05.77	3,23.76	3,25.52	39,31.28	3,37.78	4,51.63	4,56.58
2,56.77	2,29.79	1,87.70	2,07.61	18,59.09	98.75	1,03.57	1,63.39
—2.14	—2.13	—6.09	—2.13	27.87	—2.13	—2.13	—2.13
—3.94	—3.06		—3.96		—3.96	3.96	—3.96
59.01	50.54	49.97	45.64	4,06.28	93.15	92.14	1,02.04
6,09.75	5,80.01	5,55.34	5,72.50	62,24.52	5,23.59	6,41.25	7,16.92
TO ZAMINDARS.							
4.89	2.56	7.65	52.18	9,36.20	1,82.00	69.68	1,02.50
ON FORESTS.							
59.01	71.90	65.61	57.26	4,99.34	79.74	57.54	86.10
IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.							
—13.78	—19.59	—38.39	—17.49	—7.64	—25.95	—18.03	—37.26
0.18	—96	3.43	1.06	2,62.39	0.47	0.65	0.47
1.63	.89	0.18	0.46	1,06.66	0.04	..	..
—1.22	—1.26	—1.26	—1.26	5.86	—1.26	—1.26	—1.26
..	..	..	..	20.48	..	..	..
—13.23	—20.92	—36.04	—17.24	3,87.75	—26.70	—18.64	—38.05
IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH.							
24.20	34.25	..	28.68	1,05.95	27.72	29.01	25.37

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CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT OF

Major heads.	1946-7 to 61-62.	1962-3.	1963-4.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
Payment of Compensation to landholders, etc, on the abolition of the Zamindari System.	8,51.74	12.56	4.64
Capital Outlay on Improvements to Public Health ..	4,26.62	49.88	3.42
Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	11.36	4.30	3.17
Capital Outlay on Consumers' Co-operatives	..	..	..
Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.	8,51.27	1,23.06	1,06.54
Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial).	63,53.61	5,13.44	6,62.31
Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).	7,51.31	2,34.90	2,99.87
Capital Outlay on Public Works	26,46.01	6,74.60	5,87.13
Capital Outlay on Other Works Outside the Revenue Account.	7,99.18	2,07.69	3,24.29
Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.	4,46.10	14.66	1,56.47
Capital Outlay on Forests	1,30.89	51.36	63.31
Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading ..	—24,75.31	7.50	1,52.96
Appropriation to the Contingency Fund :	..	..	..
Total ..	1,07,92.78	18,93.95	23,64.11

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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TAMIL NADU—DETAILS GIVEN BY MAJOR HEADS.

1964-5.	1965-6.	1966-7.	1967-8.	1968-9.		Budget Estimate 1969-70.
				Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.	RS LAKHS.
4.89	2.56	7.65	52.18	1,82.00	69.68	1,02.50
—13.23	—20.92	—36.05	—17.24	—26.70	—18.64	—38.05
24.20	34.25	33.72	28.68	27.72	29.01	25.37
12.43	9.68	..	..	..	..	..
1,55.59	5,93.97	2,94.66	5,96.84	4,48.19	6,67.69	8,79.65
8,12.18	7,81.23	4,90.39	4,24.47	3,73.49	4,15.39	4,50.93
2,77.43	2,98.43	3,57.00	3,09.69	2,70.86	2,77.94	2,44.40
6,09.75	5,80.01	5,55.34	5,72.50	5,23.59	6,41.25	7,15.92
3,54.97	—1,72.45	61.54	2,52.06	3,25.36	5,26.17	3,62.17
1,55.50	1,58.53	1,98.93	1,87.54	1,45.74	2,24.56	1,55.58
59.01	71.90	65.61	57.26	79.74	57.54	86.10
2,94.92	10,57.08	—19,82.91	5,88.52	—26.83	—18.80	—57.85
3,50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.97.64	33,94.27	45.88	30,52.50	23,23.16	28,71.79	29,46.71

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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APPENDIX III
STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEBT POSITION.
(i) OPEN MARKET LOANS.

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1968.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS	RS	RS	RS
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
A. LOANS RAISED BEFORE THE 1st OCTOBER 1953.					
September 1937 and September 1940.	3 per cent Loan, 1952, I and II issues.	2,33.54	.80	.28	.08
September 1938 ..	3 per cent Loan, 1953	1,51.29	15.20	.48	.10
June 1939 ..	3 per cent Loan, 1959	1,50.00	1,23.96	1,23.96	.19
September 1942 ..	3 per cent Loan, 1955	1,25.00	1,23.25	.15	.02
September 1943 ..	3 per cent Loan, 1956	1,25.10	1,25.10	3.12	.06
August 1944 ..	3 per cent Loan, 1958	10.00	1,07.95	1,07.92	.13
September 1945 ..	3 per cent Loan, 1960	3,00.00	2,78.44	2,78.44	..
September 1946 ..	2½ per cent Loan, 1961	4,09.30	3,81.77	3,81.77	.08
July 1950 ..	3 per cent Development Bonds, 1960.	4,39.75	4,38.25	4,38.25	.33
September 1951 ..	3½ per cent Loan, 1962	3,01.49	3,01.49	3,01.49	.21
August 1952 ..	4 per cent Loan, 1964	5,24.81	5,24.81	5,24.81	5.85
July 1953 ..	4 per cent Loan, 1968	10,33.71	10,33.71	10,33.71	9.29
	Total—A. ..	39,03.09	34,54.73	31,94.38	16.34

B. LOANS RAISED FROM 1st OCTOBER 1953 TO 31st OCTOBER 1956.

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Amount outstanding on 31st March 1968.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS	RS	RS
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
August 1955 ..	4 per cent loan, 1967 ..	10,47.17	10,47.17	30.42
September 1956 ..	4 per cent loan, 1968 ..	13,83.56	13,83.56	13,83.56
	Total—B. ..	24,30.73	24,30.73	14,13.98

C. LOANS RAISED AFTER 1st NOVEMBER 1956.

July 1958 ..	4½ per cent loan, 1970 ..	5,55.57	..	5,55.57
August 1959 ..	4 per cent loan, 1971 ..	8,72.75	..	8,72.75
August 1960 ..	4 per cent loan 1969 ..	12,20.72	..	12,20.72
September 1961 ..	4½ per cent loan, 1972 ..	10,44.00	..	10,44.00
August 1962 ..	4½ per cent loan, 1974 ..	13,26.43	..	13,26.43
August 1964 ..	4½ per cent loan, 1976 ..	14,33.32	..	14,33.32
August 1965 ..	5½ per cent loan, 1977 ..	14,44.27	..	14,44.27
September 1966 ..	5½ per cent loan, 1978 ..	13,27.33	..	13,27.33
March 1967 ..	4 per cent Madras Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	54.89	..	51.75
September 1967 ..	5½ per cent loan, 1979 ..	18,03.96	..	18,03.96
September 1968 ..	5½ per cent loan, 1980 ..	19,76.05	..	..
	Total—C. ..	1,30,59.29	..	1,10,80.10

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEBT POSITION—*cont.*

(ii) SPECIAL IRREDEEMABLE LOANS.

	Amount.
	RS.
(1) Four bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum issued between the years 1796 and 1807.	1,33,000
(2) Two bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum issued in the years 1795 and 1817.	10,500
(3) A deposit bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum received in 1817	41,770
(4) A deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum (now treated as an endowment for the Stanley Hospital, Madras).	66,878
Total—(ii) ..	2,52,148
	or
	2.52 lakhs.

SUMMARY.

(Open Market Loans and Special Irredeemable Loans.)

	RS IN LAKHS.
(1) Share of Madras in the outstanding balance of open market loans raised before 30th September 1953.	16.34
(2) Share of Madras in the outstanding balance of the open market loans raised after 1st October 1953 and before 31st October 1956.	11.56.64
(3) Loans raised after 1st November 1956	1,10,80.10
(4) Share of Madras in the open market loans raised by the Travancore-Cochin State before 31st October 1956.	21.59
(5) Total liability on account of open market loans as on 31st March 1968 ..	1,22,74.67
(6) Share of Madras in respect of the irredeemable loans in the population ratio ..	1.29
(7) Total liability as on 31st March 1968 on account of open market loans and special irredeemable loans.	1,22,75.96

[1st March 1970]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OUTSTANDING BALANCE ON 31st MARCH 1968 OF LOANS TAKEN FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES.

(The figures for the period prior to 1st November 1956 represents the provisional share of the present reorganised Tamil Nadu in the population ratio.)

A. LOANS RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

(1)	(2) RS IN LAKHS.
	Share of Tamil Nadu in the outstanding balance on 31st March 1968.
Pre-autonomy consolidated debt	1,02.64
Loans received from 15th August 1947 to 30th September 1953 ..	13,90.86
Loans received from 1st October 1953 to 31st October 1956	2,73.15
Loans received from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1968	2,98,31.78
Total—A.	<u>3,16,98.43</u>

B. LOANS RECEIVED BY THE FORMER TRAVANCORE-COCHIN GOVERNMENT.

(1)	(2) RS IN LAKHS.
	Share of Tamil Nadu in the outstanding balance of loans raised by the former Travancore- Cochin State before 1st November 1956.
Pre-autonomy debt	1.33
Loans received from 15th August 1947 to 31st October 1956 ..	10.56
Total—B. ..	<u>11.89</u>

C. OUTSTANDING BALANCE OF LOANS FROM AUTONOMOUS BODIES AS ON 31st MARCH 1968.

	RS IN LAKHS.
Loans from the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board.	4,93.46
Loans from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operation) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India.	2,89.94
Loans from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission ..	.08
Loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India	12,13.79
Loans from the State Bank of India	6,17.00
Total—C. ..	<u>26,14.27</u>
GRAND TOTAL—A+B+C	<u>3,43,24.59</u>

1st March 1969]

**A SUMMARY OF THE LOANS TAKEN FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR VARIOUS SCHEMES AND OUTSTANDING ON 31st MARCH 1968.**

Serial number and description of loan.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1968. (2) (RS. IN LAKHS.)
(1) Loans	
1 Pre-autonomy debt	1,02.64
2 Loans for Cochin Harbour Works	1.33
3 Loans for the development of Handloom and Khadi Industry ..	3,63.10
4 Loans for the construction of hostel buildings	87.98
5 Loans under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (including Plantation Labour Housing).	1,34.22
6 Loans for expansion of power facilities	2,55.55
7 Loans under the Scheme of Sharing Small Saving Collections ..	38,62.80
8 Loans for the development of Small-scale Industries.. .. .	7,09.76
9 Loans for Grow More Food Schemes	15,28.55
10 Loans under the Community Development Programme	7,98.51
11 Loans under the National Extension Service Programme	8.23
12 Loans towards the cost of materials and equipment supplied under T.C.A. Programme—Community Development Programme, Rural Electrification Programme and Tube Well Casting Scheme.	58.01
13 Loans for Dairy Development Scheme	.02
14 Loans for Forest and Soil Conservation Schemes	4,36.04
15 Loans for the construction of Housing Colonies by Weavers' Co- operative Societies.	11.44
16 Loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme	3,81.49
17 Loans under the National Water-supply and Sanitation Schemes ..	1,75.27
18 Loans for miscellaneous development purposes such as Irrigation and Power, etc.	83,90.93
19 Loans for financing expenditure on Irrigation Schemes	87.36
20 Loans under the programme of permanent improvement in scarcity areas.	3,49.64
21 Loans for financing capital expenditure on Police Housing Scheme.	3,04.66
22 Loans for Co-operative development (including Loans for Participation in the Share Capital of Co-operatives).	44.95
23 Loans for the development of Minor Ports	1,91.21
24 Loans for Famine Relief Works	43.39
25 Loans for Cyclone Relief Measure	5,22.32
26 Loans for Slum Clearance Scheme	2,26.97
27 Loans for development of Handicrafts	9.34
28 Loans for development of Silk Industry	4.43

[1st March 1969]

Serial number and description of loan.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1968.
(1) <i>Loans—cont.</i>	(2)
(RS. IN LAKHS).	
29 Loans under the scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seed	1.48
30 Loans for the development of Coir Industry	5.05
31 Loans under the Scheme of Colonization	.72
32 Loans for Centrally-sponsored and Centrally-aided Medical and Public Health Schemes.	17,74.39
33 Loans for State Development Schemes (Agriculture, etc.)	28,38.44
34 Loans for conversion of Handloom into Powerlooms	.01
35 Loans for Land Acquisition and Development Schemes	64.47
36 Ways and Means Advance granted to the Composite Madras State treated as loan.	13,47.47
37 Loans towards cost of materials and equipment supplied under Colombo Plan for Kundah Project.	1,58.89
38 Loans for development of Large and Medium Industries	6.12
39 Loans for Village Housing Project Schemes	30.64
40 Loans for setting up of Seasoning and Preservation of Plants	.04
41 Loans for adoption of Metric System of Weights and Measures	6.05
42 Loans to All-India Officers for house building purposes	24.35
43 Loans for Madras Milk Scheme—New Zealand Aid	5.69
44 Loans for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Schemes	3,44.84
45 Loans for the development of Fruit Production	..
46 Loans for the re-settlement of landless labourers	19.10
47 Loans for Works Programme for increasing rural man-power	1,17.24
48 Loans for rural electrification	35,50.00
49 Loans out of proceeds of market borrowings	13,00.00
50 Loans for Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths	2,15.32
51 Other Ways and Means Advances	..
52 Loans for manufacturing furniture for Bharat Sevak Samaj	.02
53 Loans under National Loan Scholarship Scheme	124.18
54 Loans to Co-operative Societies in Gramdhan (Bhoodan areas)	10.11
55 Loans for Intensive Development of Rural Industries	40.63
56 Loans for Special Development Programme (Crash Programme)	1,68.97
57 Loans for Relief and Rehabilitation Measures to Indian Nationals returning from Burma.	2,03.19
58 Short-term loan for financing expenditure on development of exhibition site.	1,00.00
59 Advance for the purchase of debentures of Land Mortgage Bank	1,79.84
60 Loans for the accelerated programme for Consumer Co-operative Stores.	77.93
Grand Total ..	3,17,10.32

1st March 1969]

DEBT CHARGES, 1964-65 TO 1969-70

	Accounts, 1964-65.	Accounts, 1965-66.	Accounts, 1966-67.	Accounts, 1967-68.	Budget Estimate, 1968-69.	Revised Estimate, 1968-69.	Budget Estimate, 1969-70.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(RS IN LAKHS.)							
A. Interest—							
Interest on Open Market loans (Net).	3,24.73	3,82.12	4,55.10	5,17.44	6,22.69	6,20.04 (a)	6,97.13
Discount on loans.	3.63	7.22	19.87	36.17	40.00	39.52	46.00
Interest on Ways and Advances Means from the Reserve Bank of India.							
Expenditure on the issue of new loans, etc.	2.64	48.67	33.14	29.70	45.00	45.00	(b) 45.00
Interest on loans from the Government of India.	2.38	4.33	2.53	3.06	4.01	4.84	4.15
Interest on loans from auto on mous bodies.	8,26.49	9,82.48	12,25.50	14,26.61	14,84.00	14,70.00 (c)	16,12.00
Interest on Provident Funds.	40.60	52.24	1,20.59	1,30.54	1,63.03	1,60.02	1,94.10
Interest on Depreciation Reserve and other interest-bearing deposits	54.97	68.71	83.34	90.33	1,01.62	1,21.66	1,36.75
	35.83	48.36	46.46	49.70	51.34	1,79.26	2,20.60
Total—A. ..	12,91.27	15,94.13	19,86.53	22,83.55	25,11.69	26,40.34	29,55.72
B. Sinking Funds—							
Contribution to the Loan Depreciation Fund of Open Market Loans	1,04.95	1,26.46	1,48.12	1,55.26	1,65.44	1,65.44 (d)	1,76.77
Contribution to the General Sinking Fund	21.01	17.00	5,34.99	6,08.95	6,50.60	6,93.73 (e)	6,90.43
Contribution to the Sinking Fund for Life Insurance Corporation of India Loans	..	..	5.75	8.19	8.19	..	..
Total—B. ..	1,25.96	1,43.46	6,88.86	7,72.40	8,24.23	8,59.27	8,67.20
GRAND TOTAL—DEBT CHARGES (NET)	14,17.23	17,37.59	26,75.39	30,55.95	33,35.92	34,99.61	38,62.92

NOTES.—(a) The increase is due to the provision made for one full year's interest on the new loan raised in September 1968. It also includes a lump-sum provision of Rs. 67 lakhs to cover the interest charges for one half-year on the anticipated market borrowings in 1969-70.

(b) Lump-sum provision for interest charges on the probable short-term borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) The increase is mainly due to the additional interest payable on the loans received in 1968-69.

(d) The increase is due to the additional provision made for the new loan raised in 1968-69.

(e) The Fourth Finance Commission has expressed the view that the accumulations in the Fund should be sufficient to discharge the outstanding balance of the loan in full on maturity. Keeping this recommendation in view, the Government have decided to provide funds for full amortization of open market loans with effect from 1968-67.

[1st March 1970]

APPENDIX III-A.

STATEMENT SHOWING CERTAIN CAPITAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF TAMIL NADU.

	Liabilities as on 31st March 1968.	Liabilities expected to be incurred during		Total estimated liabilities on 31st March 1970.
(1)	(2)	1968-69.	1969-70.	(5)
(RS IN LAKHS.)				
<i>Liabilities.</i>				
Loans—				
Due to Government of India	3,17,10.32	1,03.22	8,72.09	3,26,85.63
Open Market loans	1,22,22.92	7,81.12	10,77.27	1,40,81.31
Four per cent Madras Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds.	51.75	62.72	89.93	2,04.40
Special irredeemable loans	1.29	..	..	1.29
Other floating loans	5,09.00	14.00	..	4,95.00
Other loans	‡ 19,97.27	3,72.29	2,06.87	25,76.43
<i>Other liabilities.</i>				
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank deposits.	20,65.12	6,82.88	5,36.52	32,84.52
Total—Liabilities	4,85,57.67	19,88.23	27,82.68	5,33,28.58
	Assets as on 31st March 1968.	Assets expected to be created during		Total estimated 31st March assets on 1970.
(1)	(2)	1968-69.	1969-70.	(5)
(RS IN LAKHS.)				
Assets—				
Loans advanced (due to Government) ..	1,22,69.35	7,07.40	7,17.47	1,36,94.22
Loans to Electricity Board	* 1,99,32.10	29,10.69	15,15.90	2,43,58.69
Capital expenditure	2,50,05.53	28,71.79	29,46.70	3,08,24.02
Cash balance and investments	13,81.18	10,76.01	..	3,05.17
Total—Assets	5,85,88.16	54,13.87	51,80.07	6,91,82.10
	Assets as on 31st March 1968.	Assets as estimated on		
(1)	(2)	31st March 1969.	31st March 1970.	(4)
(RS. IN LAKHS.)				
Excess of assets over liabilities	1,00,30.49	1,34,56.13	1,58,53.52	

‡ Excludes loans for procurement operations.

* Includes an amount of Rs. 71.46 crores roundly being the Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes to end of June 1957, and a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs roundly shown under Loans to Community Development Programme.